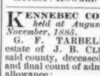
THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

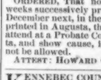
Burlington Route
C.B.&Q.R.R.

It is the only line with its own track from
CHICAGO TO DENVER,
Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.
It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO
It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.
From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, 9 runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between
Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Kansas City,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.
Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfort and safety.
For tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address
T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & GEN. MGR., CHICAGO.
HENRY B. STONE, ASST. GEN. MGR., CHICAGO.
PERCEVAL LOWE, GEN. PASS. AGT., CHICAGO.
365eow

"Get the Best"
HOP PLASTERS
Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Colds, Stitches, Side-Ache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price.
HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.

A Wonderful STRENGTHENER

Sawing Made Easy.
MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE
SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting. Saws from 6 inches to 4 feet in diameter. Will cut four logs 8 inch size per hour. Does away with all the old-fashioned "buck-saw" drudgery. Is simple, durable and brilliant colors. Also handsome illustrated pocket-map in 5 colors, showing location of Monarch Lightning Saw. Sent free. Address MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW MFG'Y CO., (A) 306 State St., Chicago, Ill.
365eow

FOR SALE!

50 acre farm in China, Me. Good buildings, fine orchard, near neighborhood, handy to Schools, Church, Post Office, etc., well watered. Price, $1600.
120 acre farm in Vassalboro'. Large orchard, excellent soil, plenty of wood and timber. Cut 30 tons of hay last year; 2 houses, 2 barns. Price, $3500.
64 acre farm in Windsor. Good land, excellent school and church privileges. Post-Office adjoins. Pleasant, convenient, good house and barn, well watered. Price, $1200.
2-story house and 10 acres of land in Norridgewock. Price, $1000.
One 2-story house and lot in Lewiston.
A number of houses and lots in Augusta, Maine, ranging in prices from $100 to $2000. Also other desirable farm property.
E. W. WHITEHOUSE,
241f Att'y at Law, Augusta, Maine.

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF KENNEBEC COUNTY.
State of Maine—Kennebec ss.
Augusta, December 1st, A. D. 1885.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1885, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the District Court of Insolvency for said county of Kennebec against the estate of Joseph Smith of Readfield, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor which petition was filed on the twenty-seventh day of November A. D. 1885, on which day the time of notice is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law; That a Meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Court Room in Augusta on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

S. J. HAWES
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec. 23

IN INSOLVENCY—NOTICE OF SECOND MEETING.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC SS.; Court of Insolvency. In the cases of Zebulon Bashler and Willis Bashler of Hallowell, Insolvent Debtors of Hallowell, Insolvent Debtors. This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of Court thereof a second meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtors will be held at Probate Court Room in Augusta, in said county, on Monday, the fourteenth day of December, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes named in chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes of Maine. ATTEST: H. S. WEBSTER,
Register of said Court.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1885.*

EVELYN R. WEBBER, Administratrix on the estate of Lincoln Webber, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1885.*

HARRIET S. LAMBARD, OSCAR HOLWAY, CHARLES F. WOODARD, Trustees under the last will and testament of GEORGE W. STANLEY, late of Augusta, in said county deceased, having presented their third account as Trustees of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1885.*

DANIEL WYMAN, Administrator on the estate of EDWARD G. WYMAN, late of Vassalboro,' in said County deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED: That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH R. HOWARD, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to NATHAN W. TAYLOR.
Nov. 23, 1885. 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH HOWARD, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to E. S. CASE.
Nov. 25, 1885. 3w

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
BADGER & MANLEY.
OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET, Within 100 doors of the Bridge.
TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance.
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELING AGENTS:
C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG, J. H. PRATT.

Maine Farmer.

OFFICERS OF
MAINE STATE GRANGE.
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—1885.

FREDERICK ROBIE, Gorham.....MASTER.
E. H. GREGORY, Hampden.....OVERSEER.
D. H. THING, West Mount Vernon.....LECTURER.
T. H. SPRAGUE, Topsham.....STEWARD.
A. H. WHITMORE, Bucksport.....ASST. STEWARD.
WM. PARSONS, East New Portland.....CHAPLAIN.
S. S. SMITH, Norway.....TREASURER.
D. M. HALL, Bangor.....SECRETARY.
G. M. DOUGLASS, Cornish.....GATE KEEPER.
MRS. FREDERICK ROBIE, Gorham.....CERES.
MRS. D. M. HALL, Bangor.....POMONA.
MRS. E. H. GREGORY, Hampden.....FLORA.
MRS. A. H. WHITMORE, Bucksport, LADY ASS'T STEWARD.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
FREDERICK ROBIE, D. M. HALL, *Ex-Officio.*
NELSON HAM, Lewiston; G. A. HALL, So. Waterford; T. B. HUSTER, Strong; J. W. LANG, Bowdoinham.

Annual meeting of the State Grange at Augusta, Dec. 15th, 16th and 17th.

The average yearly cost of keeping cows in the State of New York is estimated at $37.50; in Wisconsin $25 each.

There have recently been large shipments of potatoes to Boston market from the Provinces. These sell at low prices and take the gilt edge off our best Aroostook stock. Prices must remain low so long as the supply is so liberal. New York growers are shipping potatoes to Havana.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has adopted a novel plan to secure the erection of tasteful and elegant buildings by private exhibitors upon their new Fair grounds in Columbus. They offer $1,000 in premiums for such buildings—$500 to the first, $300 to the second best, and $200 to the third.

J. N. Coleman stated, at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, that he had thirty years' experience in putting up fruit, and he found that if the air is excluded altogether, instead of boring holes, the contents remained more perfect. His barrels were so tight that they would often hold water. He thought hard wood barrels rather better than those of soft wood, because they excluded the air better.

The Machias creamery has closed operations for the winter to open again in the spring. The make of butter has been first class, and has brought a price above the very best dairy make. This creamery has not been patronized by the farmers of the vicinity to the extent that its advantages would seem to warrant. At the same time there can be no question but it offers a better business than stock raising as carried on in the county. Farmers will do well to look into the matter closely.

Western farmers are exercised over an outrageous "Bohemian oat swindle" which has been operated extensively in that section. The National Grange at Boston was asked by some of the Western members to take action upon it. An agent sells the farmer Bohemian oats at $10 a bushel, taking his note for the same, at the same time entering into a written argument to sell a portion of his next year's crop at the same price. The note taken is negotiable, and it is no part of the contract, so the swindler sells the note, leaving the farmer with the worthless grain. Farmers, look out, the swindle may be tried on here.

The Record.

The question is sometimes very properly raised, "What is the Grange doing that commends it to the approval of candid minds, and that holds out an inducement to thoughtful men and women, eligible to membership, to enlist in the ranks?" Whether one shall enroll himself or herself as a member and engage in the work as it is being carried on by this order, is a question which certainly should receive most careful consideration, and a conclusion should not be hastily drawn. If an examination does not disclose the fact that some progress is being made in the work which the organization professes to have in hand, if there are not possibilities of good in the order as it is now organized, if we are not showing an ability to carry on a work of the kind through the means and the methods adopted, then people with an honest purpose could be justified in refusing to connect themselves with the movement.

Educational work of whatever kind, and wherever its fields of operations, is measurably slow in visible results; and after it has been carried on through periods of time the results coming out of that work are so silent in their advent and are so intimately woven into the every day affairs of life going on in every direction, that even its warmest supporters are unable to point out definitely and distinctly the results actually growing out of the efforts put forth. The State Grange, better than any other branch of the organization, is the indicator which registers the status of the work of the order as it has been carried on during the years since it was first introduced in our State. All who have been permitted to watch the progress of this work inside the gates, and who have studied carefully its character, and have noted attentively the results coming out of it, need no other endorsement of its merits. Those who stand upon the outside cannot have found it difficult to discover the evidences of progress made, if they have carefully scrutinized the deliberations of its representatives at this annual gathering. Unlike any other class of people farmers stand out in an individuality, bred, born, educated and trained into their existence. The nature of their business is such as to render them, in a great measure, independent in that individuality. Party affiliations and religious preferences only build up other partition walls between them over which it has been difficult to affiliate.

The organization that can take this stern material and divert its attention from the comparatively unimportant objects to which it has been so strongly anchored, and concentrate its thought upon matters of vital importance to the business in which they are engaged, and to matters of public policy in which all high minded people have an interest, has a work in hand which none but demagogues and tricksters can denounce. This is what the order of Patrons of Husbandry is doing, and the deliberations of the State Grange as year after year it assembles in annual council, shows a commendable progress in this important work. In the few years which have elapsed since its organization this progress has been plainly marked. On all educational questions, and questions of public policy, especially as bearing on the business of agriculture—that business on which the prosperity of a people is based—the State Grange now through the representatives of the farmers assembled, is on record as taking advance ground. Furthermore, through the address of the Master, and through the reports of the several committees submitted, there is to be found the evidence that farmers can look out of the unimportant alliances to which they have long been attached, and view matters from the standpoint of public interest.

No one has ever questioned, but at times there arises a necessity for guarding the interests of the farmer, and also for providing for future needs. In the State Grange has been found the evidence of a more active interest in this direction than ever before has been manifest. The farmers are made to see that it is for them to look out for farmers' interests. The progress in this direction has been marked.

In whatever direction we look, then, there is to be found the evidence that the principles of the order are working out a useful mission, and doing it without interfering in any way with the legitimate rights of others. So long, then, as it continues this line of work, it must continue to receive the encouragement it is now meeting from all who would have intelligence and justice prevail.

State Pomological Society.

The State Pomological Society will hold its annual winter meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, January 20th and 21st. The place is not yet decided upon. Fruit growing among us is on the increase, and has already become an important industry. These meetings afford an opportunity to bring out the most advance knowledge of the business and make it common to all. Yet this knowledge is not drawn out without an effort on the part of those connected with the society. There must be an effort put out by the officers of the society to draw together the material wanted to make the meetings useful. It does not always come voluntarily. The winter meetings have all been held, we believe, in the immediate vicinity of the Kennebec valley. It would seem there ought to be sufficient interest in other sections of the State to draw it away from this old center into other localities. There is no considerable section anywhere in the State where the planting of fruit trees and the growing of fruit is not absorbing a large share of attention, and it would certainly be a stimulus to the business anywhere to call in the meeting of this society. Piscataquis, Penobscot, Hancock and Waldo counties are all interested in fruit, while in Oxford, Cumberland and York it has assumed an importance in many localities not exceeded anywhere in the State. It is time for the society to break away from the field where it has so long and so effectually labored, and strike out into new territory. The interest represented would be better promoted, and the society itself would take on new life by the change.

Work.

The subordinate Grange is the foundation structure on which the very existence of the order of Patrons of Husbandry depends. These organizations, then, must not only maintain a healthy existence, but must be depended upon for the principal work accomplished. If any Patron believes in the principles and purposes laid down by the order, if he wishes to use his influence in maintaining those principles, it must be done by an effort on his part, first to support an efficient subordinate organization. The love of fame may tend to lead away to the more noted meetings where there may be more of variety and greater attractions. In comparison, the humbler home meetings may seem, in a measure, dull and uninviting, yet it must be borne in mind that all are dependent, first upon the subordinate Grange. This must be supported in order for the others to exist. Here is where the real work is accomplished.

It should, then, be the aim of every faithful patron to use his efforts in sustaining and building up into a condition of usefulness his own subordinate Grange. It may not always be convenient to give attention to the meetings, it may at times require an effort to perform the part devolving upon you, but if you have a motive in your connection with the order, it ought not to be difficult to work for it. Remembering that nothing useful in life is accomplished without work, that which is required in keeping up the usefulness of an organization in which you are deeply interested should not be withheld. While there is much of enjoyment in a good Grange, it cannot be kept up for the fun of it. There must be work about it—earnest, thoughtful work on the part of the members. This work must not be spasmodic. If so, the condition of the Grange will ebb and flow with the work put into it, and the danger is that all ceasing work, its life may go out. The liberal platform the farmers of this country united nineteen years ago, and they have been true to their declaration, and it is the high purpose of this organization "to labor for our own good and that of mankind." The Order of P. of H. has been the means in the hands of Providence of doing as much as any one agency to reconcile past national differences, and to forever undo discordant sections together as one people, by the strong bonds of charity, benevolence, and brotherly fraternity.

Meeting of the National Grange.

The recent session of the National Grange, in the city of Boston, in many respects was the most important the Order has ever held. Thirty States of this Union were represented by fifty-four delegates. The personnel of the meeting was good, and there were ability, loyalty, and confidence in the character and capacity of each representative that I had the pleasure of being associated with. This is known to be the high court of our organization, and the most important matters that concern our present and future welfare as a great organization of farmers, were there considered and determined upon. It is a question which is often asked, "What good can the National Grange do the farmer?" The reply is easy, for it must be obvious to an intelligent and inquiring mind, that there are vast public questions and private interests, which invoke the attention and bring to the intelligent eye, wide meshes of the greatest symmetry. He has the bearing of an emperor, and in all his movements there is a suggestion of resistless power. His strength is that of perfectly kind, and his intelligence, which appears in his looks, is high. His record of 2.29 was made in his only season on the turf, at six years old, when he trotted against time. Without doubt he is the great list. That he was a horse of strong individuality there is no gainsaying. There at one time existed an opinion that this great horse's powers died with him, but time has shown the fallacy of the idea, as he begot sons that begot trotters, and daughters that produced trotters. The power of transmission has shown itself in his decendants, and we can claim Blue Bull as the fountain-head of a distinct family.

A GOOD FARM TEAM. Mr. S. Packard of Sona, Readfield, have a large farm, a good set of farm buildings, and are good farmers. Their farm team is hard to beat. They have one pair of oxen, 5 yrs. old, 7 ft. 3 inches, one pair steers 4 years old, 7 feet, 3 inches, one pair 3 years old, 6 ft. 3 inches, one pair 2 yrs. old, 6 ft. 2 inches, 1 pair yearlings, 5 ft. 5 inches, and two pairs calves all Hereford grades and good cattle, and all but the oxen raised on the farm. Two pairs raised on the farm were sold last spring.

Annual Address
—OF—
HON. FREDERICK ROBIE,
MASTER OF THE MAINE STATE GRANGE,
—AT THE—
Annual Meeting in Augusta, Dec. 15, 1885.

Brothers and Sisters of the Maine State Grange: We meet here to-day as the legally constituted representatives of the several Subordinate Granges of Patrons of Husbandry within the jurisdiction of this State, to do the work of the Twelfth Annual Session of the Maine State Grange, and I most cordially greet you and welcome every Patron to the Capital of the State, and to the responsible duties of this occasion. The past history of the Order is a matter of written record, and as we go back and trace its progress from a small beginning to its present growth and importance, we are reminded that the experiences of the past furnish the best lessons for our future guidance. We have now had an existence as a National Order of nineteen years, which has afforded an opportunity not only to ourselves, but also to the public to judge of our purposes and policy. Our Order came into existence immediately after an attempt to divide the country, and following the most bitter contest for national supremacy that has ever convulsed a civilized nation. This contest fortunately ended in a united country, and the flag of our nation, which had been the delight of the whole country for nearly a century, after four years of war was again recognized, and is now honored by the enthusiastic love of a united, loyal people. The great agricultural interests of the country were prostrated during this period of strife by the desertion of cultivated fields, and by the loss of labor in productive industries, and the number of farm laborers for future use was sadly depleted by the shock of battle, and the exposure and diseases of camp life. Agriculture suffered more than any other pursuit. The untimely death of hundreds of thousands of young men in the pride and strength of the whole nation, is a serious commentary on the evils of war. The causes of the war and the principles which actuated both sections undoubtedly had a primary origin in the diversity of kind of education, habits and interests, which respectively made up and moulded the peculiar character and motives of the representative men of the two sections. The northern citizen has always loved the flag, and now loves it still more, for its stripes appear broader and its stars are continually increasing in number. We are all glad that it now inspires the same confidence and respect throughout the whole land, and that the proud ship of State moves along with power and might, receiving the admiration and honor of the civilized world. Let us rejoice that not one of our number is to-day disloyal, but each and every one declares that past differences are forever buried, that in our united agricultural brotherhood, we have no North, no South, no East and no West, but we labor for the common good of the whole, in this liberal platform the farmers of this country united nineteen years ago, and they have been true to their declaration, and it is the high purpose of this organization "to labor for our own good and that of mankind." The Order of P. of H. has been the means in the hands of Providence of doing as much as any one agency to reconcile past national differences, and to forever undo discordant sections, together as one people, by the strong bonds of charity, benevolence, and brotherly fraternity.

BEN FRANKLIN.

of the orchard was perfect, and the herds of cattle of different kinds needed no improvement by the introduction of better blood. The world was a paradise, and man and woman stood before God and nature, stately and grand, and in due and appropriate the models of excellence, commanding power and great length of years. The logical conclusions would seem to be that the fall of man produced an entire revolution in all of the natural surroundings of that eventful period. The cattle were no longer the representatives of beauty, size and strength. The golden and perfect ages depreciated into the gnarly and sour fruit of an uninviting tree; the fields of wheat, corn and other grain were infested by the herb, briar and thistle; multitudinous insects, many destructive, sprung into existence, and thus everything was in accordwith, and supplemented the Divine declaration, that man thereafter was to earn his living by labor, and therefore cultivate the earth in the sweat of his face. The primitive condition of agriculture and the future of the arts and sciences at this early period furnish a sad picture for contemplation, and the progress which has been made in the manufacturer, and thereby save profits which belong to the farmer, and thus give him a better and cheaper opportunity to multiply his farm productions by easy labor. Modern agriculture did all in the benefit of a condensed fertilizer which is the best plant food and which is becoming cheaper and more valuable every year. Experiments show us by its use, that worn out lands can be made productive and profitable in their crops. In order to get the most advantage we need to reach the manufacturer, and obtain our fertilizers at the first cost. The Grange can do this for us, and the Agricultural Experimental Station protects us from all fraud. I am prepared to say just now, that the more extended and general use of the best improved farm implements and machinery, machine, and the increased use of fertilizers constitute the surest and most inviting road to success. There are many questions which should interest the farmer, and no one of more importance than that which relates to knowledge of supply and demand, as governed by the markets of the country. This question oftentimes determines the time and place for selling at the best advantage. An intelligent knowledge of the wants of the markets are necessary, and there should be constant imparting of information on these points for mutual benefit, at the stated meetings of the Grange. This may seem a little matter to those who sell but little from the farm, but it is the aggregate of little profits that constitutes the wealth of the people.

AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The relations between agriculture and the general prosperity of the country are very intimate. Investigation shows that when the general prosperity of the country is the greatest, then farmers receive the highest prices for the products of the farm, and labor is in greatest demand and remunerative. The sympathy, however, between the value of farm products and the price of labor are not so intimate as to fluctuate alike. The price paid for labor moves more slowly than the price of productions, but though wages are increased very slowly, notwithstanding a rapid increase in the values of farm products, so the price paid for labor is maintained for a considerable length of time after production have begun to decline. In 1836 the average wages paid for the whole country was nine dollars per month with board. Thirty years later these figures had increased to $26 per month, the average monthly wages when board was not provided was $26 for the country and $28 for the States, employing white labor almost exclusively. In the Eastern, Middle and Western States, with the exception of the Pacific slope, wages then reached their highest point. The country was then enjoying its highest prosperity. Money was plenty, manufacturing enterprises had not begun to feel any competition, and the products of the farm brought a good price. Within the next three years the price of farm products suffered considerable of a decline, but the price of labor yielded very slowly, and in 1869 had only declined to an average for the entire country of $25.13 without board. The activity in textile manufacturing that prevailed in the Eastern States caused wages to be maintained in this part of the country better than elsewhere. The distress that manufacturing interests then began to feel and which appeared to reach its height about 1879 caused many laborers to be thrown out of positions in the factory to turn their attention to farming and the result was a reduction in the price paid for labor of 30 per cent. in New England, 35 per cent. in the Middle States and 25 per cent. in the Western States. The reason for this irregular reduction of wages was found in the character of the manufacturing carried on in the different sections of the country. Since 1879 there has been an increase in farm wages. The close margins, however, upon which manufacturers have had to work have not yet caused labor to be attracted much from the city, and the increase has not been what might otherwise have been expected. Manufacturing centers are the natural markets for many farm products, and so whatever works an injury to the manufacturer reacts upon the farmer and agricultural laborer. Bearing this fact in mind, the farming population should be among the first to urge the adoption of any measure that would establish and build up a system of manufacturing operations in their midst. The erection of manufactories upon all the water powers of this State would be of the utmost importance to the agricultural population. Such a system of industry would become a nucleus of a village whose inhabitants would form a market for agricultural products. The more prosperous the villages should grow the better would become the markets around them, and the tiller of the soil whould find his prosperity commensurate with that of his manufacturing neighbors.

The number of persons engaged in agriculture in this country is a little more than seven and a half millions, or as many as are engaged in the professional and mechanical pursuits. Of this number all but about fifteen per cent. are native born citizens of the United States. The proportion of native born persons engaged in this industry is greater than in either of the above named pursuits, and for this reason it is fair to assume that its ranks will not for a long time feel the influence of immigration that other pursuits are already experiencing. To prove these figures, I will state that of the 7,670,493 persons engaged in agriculture 6,857,664 are natives of the United States, while of the 4,074,233 engaged in professions 907,470, or almost one-fourth, are foreign born, and of the 3,837,112 engaged in mechanical pursuits 1,225,787 or almost one-third are foreign born. In this State the proportion of foreign born to native Americans engaged in agricultural pursuits is reduced from one-sixth for the entire country to one-twentieth for Maine, or in other words, of the 82,130 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits 77,743 were born in the United States. Of the 130,073 persons in Maine engaged in professional and mechanical pursuits 20,401, or one-sixth, are foreign born. Judging from the past it will thus be seen that the farmers of this State have less to fear from the competition produced by immigration than their fellow laborers in other parts of the country. The great attractions offered settlers by the Western States causes the tide of immigration to turn its face that way, and Maine retains but a small number of immigrants outside of those who may be classed in this connection as consumers rather than as producers. Another thing that indicates that the outlook for the farmers of Maine averages better than in many other sections of the country, is the fact that the number of agriculturists in this State does not bear an equal proportion to the number engaged in all occupations with the average for the entire country. For instance, the number of persons in Maine engaged in agriculture is 82,130, while the number engaged in all occupations is 231,-993, or nearly three times as many. The number of persons engaged in all occupations in the entire country is 17,392,099, or two and one-half times more than the total number engaged in agriculture. Thus it will be seen that the Maine farmer has more elbow room, and there are relatively more consumers to feed in Maine than in many other States. There is also less opportunity for increase in the number of agriculturists, owing to the peculiarities of the State, than in many other sections of the country.

MATTERS DISCUSSED AT THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The several reports on education, transportation, protection, good of the Order submitted at the National Grange go to the bottom of these several questions, and show how the interests of the husbandman are often unjustly dealt with, when they should be beneficially affected by national legislation, and how little assistance we are likely to obtain from others without combined and associated effort. I wish I had time to eliminate from these reports the candid and stubborn facts which fortify conclusions that in the race for equal justice and individual rights the farmers as a class are often times left behind. They are the pioneers and sometimes before the judicial tribunals of the nation. There is cause for determined and united action among the farmers in order to give that class equal opportunity and protection necessary and of national protection, which is freely given to other pursuits. The products of the farm and all raw materials raised in this country should be given the protection that the same kind of protection against foreign products and labor that other great interests enjoy.

The transportation of the agricultural productions of the country should as far as practicable without disregarding the just claims of railroad interests, be regulated so as to give a uniform and cheap tariff of rates, that the producer may transport his crops to a market cheaply and quickly as other business interests do, and thereby receive a just compensation and profit for his labor. I have mentioned some of the questions which will be indirectly engaged the attention and discussion of the National Grange. The scope of our work may to some seem large and inappropriate, but the fundamental purpose of our Order is laid down in its declaration of principles, which officially declares that "Our Order is united by the faithful tie of agriculture. We mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind."

I had the honor to be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Grange, and submitted the following resolutions, which with few exceptions passed that meeting by a unanimous vote. They voice the sentiments of the Order, and although on some questions there is room for an honest difference of opinion without interfering with the organic law of the Order. The Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate" of Pennsylvania, of December 5th, one of the leading Grange organs of the country, and edited by Brother Morrison Whitehead, National Lecturer, referred to the resolutions as follows: "By the recent session of the National Grange held in Boston the Committee on Resolutions through its Chairman, Governor Robie, of Maine, submitted the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. It is seldom that a deliberative body, whose members come from every section of our wide domain and embrace every shade of political opinion, can so fully divest itself of partisan feeling as to unanimously adopt what was concise and yet comprehensive enough to embrace everything of importance, and withal so loyal to the dearest interests of our country as the Declaration of the American citizen can find aught in them to which he can seriously object."

RESOLUTIONS.

The purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry are distinctly and admirably set forth in an official declaration, and being practically the words of the founders of our Order, are the fundamental principles upon which our organization rests, and we can well challenge the world for any thing better. Therefore

Resolved, That in view of a more practical advancement of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, we recommend that the officers and members of the Subordinate Granges make its instructions and principles, as set forth in the declaration of purposes a matter of careful and careful study, to the end, that we may understand and perform our whole duty, and thereby fulfil our obligations, so as to build higher and better. An advance will then be made which is sure to hasten "the good time coming."

Resolved, That above all party consideration, stands the American Government, its Constitution and Laws; that we will defend law and order everywhere, and that whoever encourages disrespect for the government and its high official representatives, influenced alone by partisanship, imperils the fair fame of the Republic at home and abroad. We deplore the frequent libelous and unwarrantable attacks upon the private character of candidates for official position, and the many personal animosities occasioned by the party politics of the country. We desire a remedy for this and similar evils. We do not fail to notice in our national elections a serious interruption of every business interest, a general demoralization of public sentiment, whereby the voice of the people is silenced by fraud, corruption, and bribery from which no party is exempt. These considerations call for prompt national and legislative action to remedy such evils. The experience of the past certainly favors fewer elections, and we recommend that all our State elections, in the interest of economy and good morals, be made as contiguous as practicable, should be biennial instead of annual.

Resolved, That the State Colleges of "Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" already recognized as by Congressional enactment, which officially declares that "Our Order is united by the faithful tie of agriculture. We mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind."

I had the honor to be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Grange, and submitted the following resolutions, which with few exceptions passed that meeting by a unanimous vote. They voice the sentiments of the Order, and although on some questions there is room for an honest difference of opinion without interfering with the organic law of the Order. The Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate" of Pennsylvania, of December 5th, one of the leading Grange organs of the country, and edited by Brother Morrison Whitehead, National Lecturer, referred to the resolutions as follows: "By the recent session of the National Grange held in Boston the Committee on Resolutions through its Chairman, Governor Robie, of Maine, submitted the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. It is seldom that a deliberative body, whose members come from every section of our wide domain and embrace every shade of political opinion, can so fully divest itself of partisan feeling as to unanimously adopt what was concise and yet comprehensive enough to embrace everything of importance, and withal so loyal to the dearest interests of our country as the Declaration of the American citizen can find aught in them to which he can seriously object."

RESOLUTIONS.

The purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry are distinctly and admirably set forth in an official declaration, and being practically the words of the founders of our Order, are the fundamental principles upon which our organization rests, and we can well challenge the world for any thing better. Therefore

Resolved, That in view of a more practical advancement of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, we recommend that the officers and members of the Subordinate Granges make its instructions and principles, as set forth in the declaration of purposes a matter of careful and careful study, to the end, that we may understand and perform our whole duty, and thereby fulfil our obligations, so as to build higher and better. An advance will then be made which is sure to hasten "the good time coming."

Resolved, That above all party consideration, stands the American Government, its Constitution and Laws; that we will defend law and order everywhere, and that whoever encourages disrespect for the government and its high official representatives, influenced alone by partisanship, imperils the fair fame of the Republic at home and abroad. We deplore the frequent libelous and unwarrantable attacks upon the private character of candidates for official position, and the many personal animosities occasioned by the party politics of the country. We desire a remedy for this and similar evils. We do not fail to notice in our national elections a serious interruption of every business interest, a general demoralization of public sentiment, whereby the voice of the people is silenced by fraud, corruption, and bribery from which no party is exempt. These considerations call for prompt national and legislative action to remedy such evils. The experience of the past certainly favors fewer elections, and we recommend that all our State elections, in the interest of economy and good morals, be made as contiguous as practicable, should be biennial instead of annual.

Resolved, That the State Colleges of "Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" already recognized as by Congressional enactment, which officially declares that "Our Order is united by the faithful tie of agriculture. We mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind."

I had the honor to be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Grange, and submitted the following resolutions, which with few exceptions passed that meeting by a unanimous vote. They voice the sentiments of the Order, and although on some questions there is room for an honest difference of opinion without interfering with the organic law of the Order. The Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate" of Pennsylvania, of December 5th, one of the leading Grange organs of the country, and edited by Brother Morrison Whitehead, National Lecturer, referred to the resolutions as follows: "By the recent session of the National Grange held in Boston the Committee on Resolutions through its Chairman, Governor Robie, of Maine, submitted the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. It is seldom that a deliberative body, whose members come from every section of our wide domain and embrace every shade of political opinion, can so fully divest itself of partisan feeling as to unanimously adopt what was concise and yet comprehensive enough to embrace everything of importance, and withal so loyal to the dearest interests of our country as the Declaration of the American citizen can find aught in them to which he can seriously object."

THE INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE UPON THE INDIVIDUAL.

There are superior elements of personal character which stand out as the best traits of human nature and which grow and are strengthened under the influence of farm life. The farmer in his daily work continually holds communion with the God of Nature, for there is a strong and certain connection through the cords of Faith and Hope with the great Source of power, and with personal character inspire dependence and confidence in the human heart. When the husbandman scatters the seed and buries it beneath the soil, he believes and knows it will come forth in due season, and the harvest will follow. He has a lean and shapely head, with ears of great sensitiveness; a bright, intelligent eye, wide nostrils and neck of the greatest symmetry. He has the bearing of an emperor, and in all his movements there is a suggestion of resistless power. His strength is that of perfectly kind, and his intelligence, which appears in his looks, is high. His record of 2.29 was made in his only season on the turf, at six years old, when he trotted against time. Without doubt he is the great list. That he was a horse of strong individuality there is no gainsaying. There at one time existed an opinion that this great horse's powers died with him, but time has shown the fallacy of the idea, as he begot sons that begot trotters, and daughters that produced trotters. The power of transmission has shown itself in his decendants, and we can claim Blue Bull as the fountain-head of a distinct family.

A GOOD FARM TEAM. Mr. S. Packard of Sona, Readfield, have a large farm, a good set of farm buildings, and are good farmers. Their farm team is hard to beat. They have one pair of oxen, 5 yrs. old, 7 ft. 3 inches, one pair steers 4 years old, 7 feet, 3 inches, one pair 3 years old, 6 ft. 3 inches, one pair 2 yrs. old, 6 ft. 2 inches, 1 pair yearlings, 5 ft. 5 inches, and two pairs calves all Hereford grades and good cattle, and all but the oxen raised on the farm. Two pairs raised on the farm were sold last spring.

A Vermont Stallion.

Our illustration this week gives an excellent portrait of the great Vermont stallion, Ben Franklin, whose get had such phenomenal success at the recent horse breeders' meeting at Howard Park, Burlington. The get of Ben Franklin won first and second in the four-year-old; first in the three-year-old and second and third in the two-year-old races.

It will be seen from the picture that Ben Franklin is a horse of very distinguished beauty. His color is the darkest possible chestnut, verging upon black, that with the gloss upon his fine coat dresses him out in exceeding richness. He stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1100 lbs. His limbs are models of symmetry and strength. his shoulders deep and well laid back, chest capacious, hip long, clean, without much slope, and well coupled to the short and perfect back. He has a lean and shapely head, with ears of great sensitiveness; a bright, intelligent eye, wide nostrils and neck of the greatest symmetry. He has the bearing of an emperor, and in all his movements there is a suggestion of res

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Dec. 17, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞ Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo County during December.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook County during December.

C. S. AYER will call on our subscribers in West Kennebec during December.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

We are now making up the accounts of the subscribers to the MAINE FARMER, WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE PAPER FROM TEN YEARS BEFORE TO THE PRESENT TIME, to be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. Opportunity will be given to all who are thus in arrears, to make payment to our agents, or to this office, at our advertised rates, on or before January 1886. If delayed beyond that date, the accounts will be left for collection.

The story is told of Rufus Clark, formerly of Camden, starving to death in New York city, with several thousand dollars in his pocket.

Representative Boutelle's bill for a public building at Houlton, has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Frye, and will be presented in the House on the first bill day.

Speaking of last week's *Farmer*, a subscriber writes: "This week's *Farmer* can't but help encourage Maine farming. If a body has the hang-on and will to accomplish what they desire, and say 'what others have done we can do,' they will succeed."

The new Hampshire State Grange is in session at Manchester, attended by over 300 members. Col. Stinson, Master, in his annual address stated that during the year six Granges had been organized, making the total number of active Granges 77, with two Pomona Granges with a total membership of 4,422, a gain of 447 during the year.

Nothing in Gen. Grant's book more clearly reveals the secret of his success in the war than the confession that from early youth "One of my superstitions had always been when I started to go anywhere, or to do anything, not to turn back or to stop, but the thing was accomplished." This "superstition" gave to him Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Richmond.

Mr. C. H. Nelson of Waterville, the well-known and successful horse breeder, returns from Kentucky, better satisfied than ever with Maine, socially and morally. He visited no place in the South where the joys and comforts of life seem to be so evenly bestowed as in Puritan New England. For all the highest comfort and joy of life New England is the place. And this is the universal testimony of thinking men.

Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, contends that the volume of money metals in circulation in the world has increased since 1849 in much greater ratio than the population. He claims that according to the safest estimates as much gold has probably been added to the circulation since 1850, per capita, as there was of both gold and silver in use at that date. There has been also a vast increase of gold in ratio to silver.

State Treasurer Burleigh has received a letter from Oxford county, stating that a man claimed the State bounty on a bear that he had obtained when a cub, and after keeping the animal for two or three years and exhibiting it in various parts of the State, it was killed, and the carcass now produces the coin and ears for the bounty. The Treasurer is asked to decide whether, under the circumstances, the man is entitled to the bounty. It is hearly possible the decision will be against the bear trainer.

W. W. Gilman of New York City, died at his home last Saturday, leaving a large estate estimated all the way from one to five millions. Mr. Gilman kept store in Canaan more than 40 years ago, and two of his daughters still reside in Canaan village. As he left four children, the two daughters residing there will probably receive one-half of his estate. He left a will, and it is said after giving a few thousand to his grandchildren he divided his property equally among his children.

Concerning the President's appointments, Senator Hale of this State takes the ground that he is in favor of confirming good appointments and rejecting bad ones. He would vote to reject no man simply because he is a democrat. Should there be any contest with the President it should be altogether upon bad appointments. Mr. Hale states that his colleague, Mr. Frye, is in full sympathy and accord with him upon this question.

The crop reports of the department of agriculture for December, gives farm prices of the principal crops. Corn is 33 cents per bushel, against 36 cents in the previous December. Wheat is 78.7 cents against 65 in 1884 and 91 in 1883. The range of State prices is from 57 cents in Nebraska to $1.25 in Massachusetts. Rye, 56 cents; barley, 56 cents; buckwheat, 56 cents; hay, $8.62 per ton; oats, 28 cents; cotton, 8.3 cents per pound. Farmers have suffered less than any other class, from the business depression.

It gives us pleasure to call attention to agricultural implements of real merit. And in this list we would certainly place the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow and Clod Crusher and Leveler, manufactured and sold by Nash & Bro., Millington, N. J. It will take its place alongside the best improved mowing machines, manure spreader, etc., and subjects the soil to the action of a steel crusher, and leveler, and to the cutting, lifting and turning process of a double gang of cast steel coulters. It is sold with and without sulky attachment. See advertisement elsewhere.

In these strikes against the large manufacturers of shoes, it should be remembered that the outside limit of profits that the manufacturer can receive is four per cent. on their capital invested. Out of this must be paid all the losses and risks of this now hazardous business. Many of the large shoe manufacturers have been driven from Massachusetts to Maine, on account of the frequency of strikes in the former State, and have abandoned thousands of dollars worth of property which has become worthless to them. Whether they shall be allowed to remain in Maine and do business here, will depend upon whether or not they shall be followed by the same persecution which drove them from Massachusetts.

Hon. Fred Atwood, Chairman of the Legislative Reunion Executive Committee, writes us that thus far answers to inquries in regard to the living members and exmembers of the legislature have not been received from thirty-eight towns and plantations in Aroostook county, nine in Hancock county, five in Kennebec county, twenty-two in Penobscot county, thirteen in Piscataquis county, fourteen in Somerset county and twenty in Washington county, and Mr. George Pease of Lexington, a member of the legislature of 1835, will be one of the liveliest octogenarians of the reunion.

The trip which the six poor children of Newark, who were bitten by a mad dog, Thursday, are to make to Paris for treatment by Pastuer, by inoculation of hydrophobia virus, will attract the interest of the scientific humane in all lands. The incident shows what neighbors the nations have now become, and it speaks very pleasantly of the kindness which shines out in society in spite of our busy and eager life. A mad dog having bit six little children in the streets of Newark, the citizens promptly subscribed a fund which will be enough to send them to Paris and support them while under the care of the eminent surgeon who has made such important discoveries in the nature and cure of hydrophobia. The result of the experiment will be followed with keen interest by all physicians, and if the children are rescued from death by Pasteur's treatment, his process will be widely introduced in practice.

True Success.

No man succeeds in any great undertaking unless he deserves success. In the business enterprises of life, success is never accidental. It may be essentially true that there comes in every man's life that tide in his affairs, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, but the man must possess sufficient judgment to observe when the flood-time comes. In every department men must be educated for their work, if they expect success to attend their labors, and if we carefully inquire into the life of any successful man, we soon learn that his success comes from the most careful training. The actor, the orator, the statesman, the poet, the historian, the man of letters, the professional man, the farmer, the business man, wins his reputation, not without first possessing the natural qualities necessary for the calling which he has selected, but by developing and strengthening these qualities by years of training. No man bounds into success.

Forty years ago there were practically no railroads in the State of Maine—now, not a county which is not traversed by the iron horse. The building of every road in this State was at first attended with loss, and until within a few years success has not attended any of our railroad enterprises. The Maine Central has now established success. It is the system of railroading in Maine, running as it essentially does across our State. Its success is not due to accident or chance, but is due to its wise and liberal management. Mr. Payson Tucker inherited a love for railroad life—commencing in his boyhood he has devoted his life to this business, mastering its details, until he stands to-day as a railroad superintendent, second to none. Mr. Tucker, it is true, had many natural qualities fitting him for his great work, but it has only been by years of toil, beginning at the bottom round in the ladder and going step by step, from round to round that he has reached his present position. The past year the Maine Central has taken an advance step and fixed its standing among the best railroad properties in the country.

One year ago Mr. Arthur Sewall, who had been for some years in the directorship of the road, was elected to its Presidency, and under the combined management of Mr. Sewall and Mr. Tucker, the bonds of this road are worth 30 dollars premium upon a hundred, and its stock has risen from eighty-five cents on a dollar to a premium of twenty-five, selling for one hundred and twenty-five dollars per share, being placed among the sure six per cent. dividend-paying railroads of the country. This result has come because the right men were in the management of this great property. We refer to it at length because this road and the development of our goodly State have become inseparable.

Last winter when some of our citizens living along the line of the road thought some unjust discrimination existed in the matter of freight rates and sought a remedy through legislation, Mr. Tucker promptly addressed to the leaders in this matter, a letter, in which he declared, "Our aim is to serve the patrons of the road well, but not claiming infallibility, we willingly agree to adopt any suggestions which can be made as clearly for the public good, realizing our dependence upon the public's good will, prosperity and patronage." These declarations were not glittering generalities, but disclosed the policy of the road, the good sense and sound judgment of the management. The promise has been faithfully adhered to and where any grievance has been brought to the attention of the management it has been remedied.

Mr. Sewall has had rare business-training—from his earliest boyhood he has been educated by the stern and exacting rules of business. He early learned that punctuality, prudence and perseverance were necessary for business success. He conducted, through years of business prosperity and depression, a large private business, by his punctuality to every obligation, his prudence in its management and his perseverance amidst every difficulty, to great success. Two years ago he was elected President of the Eastern Railroad, and although this road by the mismanagement of those who had the direction of its affairs, was almost, if not quite in bankruptcy, he by his wise business foresight, his high standing among financial men, his great love of work, his untiring perseverance and his faith in the future of this road, brought order out of confusion, and the bonds of the road, under his management, rose until they sell to-day at one hundred and twenty-two dollars, and its stock has risen from, no one knows where, to sixty-five dollars a share. Mr. Sewall believed it was for the interest of the Eastern to perfect a lease to the Boston & Maine, and he labored untiringly for this end, and its accomplishment was due in a great measure to his efforts. Events have shown the wisdom of his judgment and the Eastern Railroad, will by reason of this lease, soon become a dividend-paying road.

It is a matter of interest to all our citizens to have the Maine Central Railroad wisely managed; its bonds are owned by nearly every Savings institution in Maine, and its development and success adds to the material prosperity of the State. Its gross earnings this year amounted in round numbers to three millions of dollars, and its managers believe it is yet in its infancy. It is a matter of public gratification that the stockholders of this road have determined to keep as its President, one who believes in the growth of our country and State—one who, by a long business life and the faithful and successful management of great trusts and interests, has shown his capacity to manage, alike for the public interest and the rights of its owners, this great property, which is doing so much to develop the varied material interests of the State. So long as President Sewall and General Manager Tucker remain in the charge of this property, so long will it increase in value and aid in developing the State in whose future they have unbounded faith.

THE ICE BUSINESS. The Kennebec ice men are putting their houses and machinery in order for filling. The past season's shipments from the Kennebec show the largest ever made, being 770,000 tons. There are now in the houses to carry over for another season 140,000 tons. The houses and empty all being in order for filling the coming winter, make a total capacity of 1,000,000 tons. Thus it will be seen a lively winter's work is before the Kennebec ice dealers, and there will be a great demand for labor. Many farmers in this vicinity make this the opportunity for raising a little money to help them out on their taxes, or the purchase of grass seed. As all the companies have recently erected suitable and convenient boarding houses, men can find ready employment and good accommodations during the harvesting season. On the Penobscot river 68,000 tons have been shipped and 21,000 tons are carried over. The capacity empty, ready for filling the coming winter, adds up to 163,500 tons. The coast business falls somewhat behind its usual shipments, loading 166,000 tons and having on hand 110,000 tons, with empty buildings of 262,500 tons capacity. Thus, should the empty ice houses in Maine be all filled during the coming winter, the harvest will open out and others, and the present outlook warrants expectations of a large harvest, which would sum up nearly one and one-half million tons. The houses on the Kennebec are models of convenience, neat in appearance, tastily painted or whitewashed. During the shipping season, when the river is full of vessels, going and coming together with many large and powerful tugs, plowing boats and the Boston steamer, few more pleasant or lively places can be found. Coming up on the steamer Star of the East during the busy season, one old traveller fully expresing himself with his long "Texas" accent, said, "I reckon it's a regular Barnum's show."

The Connecticut State Grange's full list of officers is as follows: Master, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury; Overseer, C. C. Lord, Cheshire; Lecturer, J. B. Olcott, South Manchester; Steward, N. W. Holcomb, W. Simsbury; Assistant Steward, A. P. Smith, Lebanon; Chaplain, Rev. John Betts, South Glastonbury; Treasurer, T. S. Gold, West Cornwall; Secretary, Arthur Sikes, Suffield; Gate Keeper, F. P. Davoli, Lebanon; Ceres, Mrs. H. Gold, West Cornwall; Pomona, Mrs. J. B. Olcott, South Manchester; Flora, Mrs. C. H. Pease, South Windsor; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Harvey Goddard, North Granby; Executive Com., B. C. Patterson of Torrington, W. F. Andross of South Windsor, and M. W. Frisbie of Southington.

A Biddeford man pulled off his wool boot so energetically the other night, that he fractured one of the small bones of the foot.

The Worthy Master's Address.

We publish in full, in this issue, the address of Hon. Frederick Robie, Worthy Master of the State Grange, delivered before the Grange and the public at Meonian Hall, in this city, Tuesday afternoon. It occupies large space, but we do not see how it could be condensed and treat the various topics with the candor, clearness and marked ability, with which they are dealt with by the Governor. His devotion to the interests of the growing Order has led him to make the various questions concerning it a study, and when he speaks it is from the standpoint of a friend whose energies are enlisted for its highest interests. The Grange never had a more intelligent advocate or watchful sentinel on guard, devoting his time and talents for its upbuilding, than Frederick Robie, and his third election yesterday was as handsome a compliment as could well be bestowed upon that gentleman. He has honored the Grange by his unselfish labors, and it in turn has honored him.

The address welcomes the organization to the capital of Maine, and recapitulates the progress made during the nineteen years existence of the National Order, and the part it has had in healing the breaches made by the civil war. A glance is then had at the more important doings at the recent session of the National Grange in Boston. The topic of agriculture—the leading industry, which makes possible the Grange—is next considered, its influence upon the individual and upon the Nation. He claims that the tillers of the soil are entitled to protection. It is a thing of antiquity, but its glory, strength and triumph have rested upon its continuous triumphs. The effort has been through all the ages to restore to the earth the true Eden, which may be regained through true progress in agriculture. The business itself inspires confidence in the human heart, a vigorous manhood, temperance, frugality, and the high virtures of personal character. In this portion of the address, there is a glowing but just tribute to the farmer and his occupation, and the possibilities in the pathway of him who believes in and practices progressive agriculture. The relation of agriculture to general prosperity is a theme handled with great interest, showing how much all the varied industries depend upon this the leading one. Important figures are given in this connection, which speak volumes. The claims of the Grange upon the farmer are presented in a very inviting light; the helpfulness of the Order in many ways. Its wonderful achievements and growth in this State are given. The Governor shows that the Grange is neither narrow nor bigoted in its aims, objects and practices, and takes its members from those not altogether allied to agriculture, directly, but who have no interests antagonistic to it. In the ranks of the Patrons are found not farmers altogether, but clergymen, teachers, artisans, physicians, editors and mechanics, "whose attainments and faithful services have not only added character and dignity to our Order, but whose presence and instructions have brought blessings for which we should always be gratified."

Various important suggestions in relation to business matters are made, and the Worthy Master closes his address with a review of the proud position Maine holds as an agricultural State, and the bright prospects before the intelligent and progressive tiller of the soil. Every word and every line of this admirable address will not only be read by our readers, but will be kept for reference as one of the best contributions of these times to our agricultural literature.

VANDERBILT'S WILL. All that is mortal of William H. Vanderbilt has been laid away in the earth—"dust to dust,"—but the fortune he left still remains, and by the terms of his last will and testament, will continue to do good in the world. The will was filed on Saturday, in the Surrogate's office, New York city. The will bequeaths $10,000,000 to each of the eight children, $5,000,000 of which in each case is in trust. In addition to this, $2,000,000 is left to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The four sons of the dead man are made the trustees, the property left to each son being committed to the trusteeship of his three brothers. He leaves to each of his daughters the houses they live in absolutely. To his grandson, William H., the son of Cornelius, he leaves $1,000,000, and to the widow is left the house at Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue, his paintings, library, stables, horses, etc., and an annuity of $300,000 per year, together with $500,000, which is left to her absolutely. At her death the house, picture gallery and stables are to go to his youngest son, George Vanderbilt, for his life, and at his death to such son of his as he may designate by will. If he shall die leaving no son the property is to go to the eldest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Annuities ranging from $2000 to $2500 are left to distant relatives. The remainder of the fortune is divided equally between Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. He directs that all of the railroad stocks bequeathed to his children shall be held in bulk and administered for the best interests of all, and that none of them shall be disposed of without the consent of all concerned. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. Henry H. Anderson are constituted Executors of the will. Mr. Depew says that all the heirs are entirely satisfied.

The following are the bequests are as follows: $200,000 to the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn.; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, $100,000 for domestic purposes; St. Luke's Hospital, $100,000; Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, $100,000; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of New York, $50,000; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, whereof the Bishop is President, $50,000; New York Juvenile Asylum, incorporated in 1845, $50,000; Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York, $50,000; New York Home for Intemperate Men, $50,000; New York Episcopal City Mission Society, $50,000; of the city of New York, $100,000; Metropolitan Museum of Arts, $100,000; American Museum of Natural History in the city of New York, $100,000; Moravian Church in New Dorp, Staten Island, organized under the name of the United Brethren's Church, $100,000.

Estimating the residuary estate at $90,000,000, the eight children share the money and receive about as follows, the youngest daughter, Mrs. Webb, to receive the principal when she shall be 30 years old:

	Absolutely.	For life.	Total.
Cornelius	$3,250,000	$6,150,000	$38,900,000
William K.	50,650,000	6,150,000	56,800,000
Henry M.	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
George W.	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Shepard	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Sloane	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Twombly	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Webb	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Total			$184,000,000

The houses of the daughters, Florence and Eliza referred to in the will have been completed and are now occupied by the Twomblys and Webbs. Miss Phœbe Vanderbilt is dead, George W. Vanderbilt is unmarried, while all the others have children.

Hon. C. M. Depew, speaking of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, said:

"He was constantly in receipt of letters informing him that at a certain time and place he was to be shot, stabbed or otherwise killed, and under what circumstances. It would have been an easy matter to do this, for he had always driven over the same roads, went the same way to the office at the same hour and back again at fixed hours and fixed routes. He used to hand me these letters. Many of them were from cranks, others were from that class of adventurers who make a living by preying on the fears of their fellow men. Some of them contained threats, others apparent disclosures. Most of them I thought were unreal, but he would never allow me to investigate them further. On the contrary, when informed he would meet death at a particular hour and place, he never failed to be there on time. He was a man to enjoy life, and that if he were to be watched and protected, life would become a burden to him. If death had to come, it would come when he might do, and he would go right along. He got used to abuse.

"The proof of the pudding is in eating," and from the quality of the complimentary box of honey which we have received from Mrs. Lizzie E. Cotton of West Gorham, Me., we should say the lady understands her business. It is clear, refined and very toothsome. This lady had one hundred and forty swarms of Italian bees last spring, and this season produced more surplus box honey than any one else in Cumberland county. The sample sent has been tested by our family and pronounced first class.

At the public meeting held during the session of the Connecticut State Grange, of the thirteen brief addresses eight were made by ladies. That is the work that will build up the Grange to become a power for good.

Maine State Grange.

The Maine State Grange assembled in annual meeting at Meonian Hall, Augusta, on Tuesday, Dec. 15th. The constitutional representation with full powers is limited to the Masters of the several subordinate Granges, with their wives and delegates selected by the Grange, when the Master is for any reason unable to attend, and also the Masters of Pomona Granges and their wives. A large part of the delegates assembled on Monday. Hotel accommodations were arranged at the Cony House, just across the street from the place of meeting, and at Hotel North, but a few steps away, where all hands are well cared for and where every needed attention is promptly and cheerfully tendered. More than anything else can these excellent accommodations contribute to the enjoyments of the occasion.

A preliminary meeting was held in the morning at 9 o'clock of the Patrons' Co-operative Corporation, or as it is more familiarly known, the "State Store." The corporation has had a fair run of trade the past year, and the report of the managers showed the business of the concern to be on a sound financial basis.

At 10 o'clock the regular meeting of the State Grange was opened by State Master Robie with every officer in their place. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, who proceeded to call the roll. The representation was shown to be larger than at any previous meeting.

In the afternoon Master Robie delivered the annual address, given in full elsewhere. The meeting was open to the public, and a crowded hall gave the closest attention to the address throughout its delivery.

After the completion of the address the doors were again closed, and the Lecturer, Hon. D. H. Thing of Mt. Vernon, read a report of his stewardship for the year. He has addressed during the year, 27 public meetings and 36 private meetings, at all of which he reports he has been attentively listened to, and in all cases has been cordially received. He reports the order, to all appearances, prosperous, and is gradually and surely becoming better acquainted with the aims and purposes of the work in which we are engaged, and he finds to-day that we are a strong, self-reliant organization. There are able and willing workers in the ranks who are faithfully laboring to build up the organization. Could more of this work be done and the entire State be reached, a large number could still be added to our ranks, before another annual meeting.

Following the reading of this report, the meeting resolved into a social meeting, at which interesting and appropriate remarks were made in regard to the condition and standing of the order, by several brothers and sisters representing different sections of the State.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The first business after opening was the annual report of the Secretary, D. M. Hall, Bangor, as follows:

The Treasurer, S. S. Smith of Norway, presented his annual report which shows the finances to be in good condition.

Dr.	
To balance in treasury, Sept. 30, 1884	$1,510 90
Cash received of D. M. Hall, Sec'y	2,040 86
Cash of C. E. Knight	1 00
Total	$3,552 76

Cr.	
Paid orders drawn	$1,317 76
Paid National dues	930 22
Balance in treasury	1,234 78
	$3,552 76

The Secretary's report is as follows:

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Since my last annual report four new Granges have been organized in this State, one in Limestone, Aroostook county; one in Brewer and one in Patten; a fourth in Rockland. During the same time three dormant Granges have been revived, viz.: one in Leeds, one in New Gloucester and one in Canaan. Only one Grange, Union Star, Eddington, has surrendered its charter. Five however are recorded dormant, since they fail to make regular reports and pay quarterly dues. They are as follows: Lemon Stream, New Vineyard; Pleasant Valley, Bethel; Cherryfield and Harrington. The membership of the order in the several counties is as follows:

	No. of Granges.	No. of members.	Av. membership.	Gain or loss.
Androscoggin	13	936	72	gain 153
Aroostook	15	893	59	gain 196
Cumberland	12	625	52	loss 2
Franklin	11	701	64	gain 122
Hancock	12	1003	100	gain 122
Kennebec	16	1243	76	gain 45
Knox	7	440	63	loss 141
Lincoln	3	73	36	loss 45
Oxford	13	1030	79	loss 60
Penobscot	26	2932	78	gain 230
Piscataquis	9	717	79	gain 19
Sagadahoc	9	294	32	loss 31
Somerset	11	703	59	loss 21
Waldo	25	1459	57	loss 39
Washington	3	326	75	loss 69
York	9	505	56	gain 1

Forty Granges, one more than last year, have a membership of 100 or more. Mystic, Naramisic, have 100 each; No. Somerset, Albion, Dirigo, Saco, Hollis, 100 each; Easton, E. Dover, S. Branch, Penobscot, 103 each; Jay Bridge, 105; Lake, Poland, 106; Eastern Star, 107; Pembroke, 110; Gorham, 112; No. Jay, 113; Enterprise, 117; White Oak and Turner, 118; No. Franklin, 120; Canton, Caribou, Cascade, 125; Buxton, 126; Fort Fairfield, 133; Sunrise, Excelsior, 136; Bradford, Independent, 143; Bridgton, 146; Paris, 150; Northern Light, 152; Sidney, 163; Lamoine, 173; Norway, 206; North Star, Dixmont, 222; Rainbow, Brooksville, 253. We have a total of 184 Subordinate Granges with an average membership of 73 and a fraction for each Grange, and an aggregate membership in the State of 13,531. There are two Granges less than reported last year, but a net gain of 336 in members during the year.

Report of Executive committee through the chairman, Nelson Ham, Lewiston, was presented, embracing the full record of their transactions for the year, in detail. It was a model report in its way, straightforward and plain, without polish or omission, and showed the extreme care and economy with which the machinery of the organization has been carried on. T. B. Hunter, chairman of the Finance Committee, made a report, but as its important features are principally embraced in the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer, it need not be repeated.

The Master then announced the following committees:

Claims and Grievances: H. H. Holt, Fred Ritchie, Z. A. Gilbert, Edward Wiggin, Joseph Whitney, Sisters J. O. Kyes, John Scott, Chas. Bellows, S. C. Watson.

Finance: R. P. Thompson, D. H. Knowlton, F. A. Allen, Rufus Fogg, S. A. Payson, Edward Partridge, Sisters S. C. Watson, J. H. True, T. P. Maxim, D. P. Field.

Agriculture: D. H. Thing, S. L. Boardman, Seth Sinnott, B. F. Pease, B. F. Carter, Edward Partridge, F. W. Smith, Sisters Z. A. Gilbert, John Scott, D. M. Hall, E. H. Gregory, C. H. Tobin.

Officers salaries: B. F. Carter, George Walter, S. C. Watson, J. H. Gilley, S. P. Gunnison, Sister Rufus Fogg, Sister C. H. Tobier, Sister M. G. Donnell, Sister S. L. Boardman.

Constitution and By-Laws: Hiram Conforth, M. B. Hunt, G. M. Parker, D. B. Johnson, J. B. Hammond, R. J. Whitcher, Sister S. L. Boardman, Sister Rufus Stone, Sister S. P. Maxim, Sister J. H. True, Sister D. P. Field.

Co-operation: J. O. Kyes, C. H. Cobb, O. H. Merrill, C. E. Hoyt, Jas. L. Haley, Sister H. H. Hart, Sister D. D. Graffam, Sister A. S. Lowell, Sister J. H. Gilley, Sister D. M. Hall.

A committee on resolutions was announced as follows: Z. A. Gilbert, Hiram Conforth, Nelson Ham, Fred Ritchie, S. B. Gunnison; Sisters Grace Bowen, Mrs. E. H. Gregory, S. H. Higgins, Z. A. Gilbert.

Order of Business: S. L. Boardman, L. W. Vose, S. H. Higgins, E. E. Parkhurst; Sisters D. H. Thing, H. A. Hart, J. O. Kyes, S. C. Watson.

The Grange then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result:

Master—Frederick Robie, Gorham.
Overseer—E. H. Gregory, Hampden.
Lecturer—D. H. Thing, Mt. Vernon.
Steward—T. H. Sprague, Topsham.
Asst. Steward—A. H. Whitmore, Bucksport.
Chaplain—O. J. Hancock, Saco.
Treasurer—S. S. Smith, Norway.
Secretary—F. A. Allen, Auburn.
Gate Keeper—G. M. Douglass, Cornish.
Ceres—Mrs. Frederick Robie.
Pomona—Mrs. D. M. Hall, Bangor.
Flora—Mrs. E. H. Gregory.
L. A. Steward—Mrs. A. H. Whitmore.
Executive Committee—Nelson Ham, Lewiston, W. H. Glun, Prospect.

The sessions of the Grange will close today.

Maine Agricultural News.

—Capt. S. W. Smith of West Pembroke, says that on the sixteen farms in the vicinity of his own, there were raised this season, 3,285 bushels of grain. Of this amount Capt. Smith raised 464 bushels.

—At the annual meeting of North Jay Grange, No. 11, Patrons of Husbandry, held Dec. 6th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. O. Coolidge, M.; W. H. Davenport, O.; Maria L. Keep, L.; H. E. Gray, S.; Herbert H. Allen, A. S.; J. A. Powers, Chap.; O. G. Weeks, Treas.; E. A. Gray, Sec.; George A. Macomber, Gate Keeper; Ada A. Coolidge, Ceres; Delia F. Holmes, Pomona; Mattie Keep, Flora; Minnie H. Kyes, L. A. S.

—Hon. D. H. Thing, Worthy Lecturer of the Maine State Grange, visited Riverside Grange, North Brewer, Wednesday evening. After the third degree was conferred upon several members, a bountiful supper was provided, after which Mr. Thing was introduced to the audience by Worthy Master Rowell, and he addressed the meeting at some length, giving them much valuable information in regard to the benefits arising from the work of the order, and many excellent hints in regard to its duties in the future. It was listened to with deep interest and the audience heartily applauded many of his eloquent passages and good points. Riverside Grange is made up of wide awake, intelligent and enterprising members.

—Pleasant Valley Grange No. 274 Patrons of Husbandry, was organized Friday evening, Nov. 6, at Rockland, by J. W. Lang of Bowdoinham, assisted by County Deputy, James Littlehale of Pioneer Grange, East Union. Twenty-five persons were initiated, and the following elected and installed officers for the ensuing year: F. W. Smith, Master; O. Gardiner, Overseer; A. J. Tolman, Lecturer; A. F. Ulmer, Steward; G. L. Farrand, assistant Steward; J. C. Cleveland, Chaplain; Fred A. Blackington, Treasurer; Frank W. Morse, Secretary; G. L. Ulmer, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Cora A. Gardiner, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. F. Ulmer, Ceres; Mrs. W. L. Blackington, Flora; Mrs. A. H. Blackington, Pomona.

—Waldo County Grange met with Victor Grange, Searsmont, Dec. 8th. Worthy Overseer Bowen presided. Nine Granges in Waldo County represented by delegates —all in a flourishing condition—also two in Knox County by Brother and Sister Stone and Brothers Norwood and McCurdy. The fifth degree was conferred upon twenty-six duly elected members. The next meeting will be with Sandy Stream Grange, Unity, Jan. 19th.

—ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING. The members of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural Society are hereby notified and required to meet in the City Council Rooms in Lewiston, on Saturday, January 2d, 1886, at 10 A. M., to choose a board of officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before them. The Trustees will be in session at 9 A. M., same day and place, to settle up the affairs of 1885. All interested are cordially invited to be present at the meeting. W. R. WRIGHT, Sec. *Lewiston.*

Mr. Editor: Some good hogs have been slaughtered in this neighborhood within a few days; one by S. L. Marden, weighing 434 lbs., two by D. B. Marden, one weighing 445 lbs., and one weighing 460 lbs., all of one litter, also one by D. M. Wyer weighing 425 lbs. S. L. MARDEN. *East Wakefield.*

—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held Saturday, the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Harris; Vice Presidents, C. J. Walker, E. J. Stubbs, Alonzo Libby, Chas. A. Brackett; Treasurer, L. T. Chase. R. O. Conant, S. S. Drew and J. H. Sawyer were appointed a committee to confer with committee to pay the debt of the society. It was voted to hold the next fair the week following the State fair.

—At the annual meeting of Readfield Grange held Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12th, the following officers were elected: C. L. Gordon, M.; A. Thomas, O.; C. A. Mace, Lecturer; J. B. Gordon, Chap.; Wm. T. Mace, Steward; A. S. Nickerson, Ass't Steward; A. W. Brainard, Treas.; Eva C. Seavey, Sec'y; Henry C. Smith, Gate Keeper; Katie Cullinan, Ceres; Annie A. Nickerson, Pomona; Emma M. Gordon, Flora; Mrs. H. E. Morrill, Lady Ass't Steward.

—The crop Committee of the Kennebec Agricultural Society met at Readfield, Dec. 12th, and made their awards as follows: For best spring wheat, J. E. Brainerd, Winthrop, 1st. Sweet corn, same, 1st; H. O. Nickerson, Readfield, 2d. Barley, J. E. Brainerd, 1st; Mrs. Robbins, Winthrop 2d. Peas, J. E. Brainerd, 1st. Yellow corn, H. S. Dodge, Fayette, 1st; H. L. Huntoon, Readfield, 2d; H. O. Nickerson, 3d. Turnips, S. Sand, F. S. Willard, Readfield, 1st.

—The Farmers' Institute for Waldo county, to have been held Dec. 10th, 1885, on account of stormy weather, has been postponed to meet at Belmont, Friday, Jan. 8, 1886, when the programme as advertised for Dec. 10, will be carried out.

D. B. JOHNSON.

—Canaan Grange, which has had a lingering existence of about five years—dormant for the past two years—was revived eight months ago, and was recognized as a Grange by the State Grange three months ago, being kept alive by a very few faithful, determined members. Canaan Grange has now entered upon a season of prosperity and is receiving large accessions to its members.

—Dec. 8th, Mr. R. H. Braun slaughtered for W. V. Freese of Howland, a pig nine months and three days old, which weighed 405 pounds, dressed.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. East Surry, Adelia M. Gray; Farmington Falls, Hannibal Hamlin Hobbs; Centre Hiram, B. Hooper; North Waldoboro, Byron L. Barnheimer; Weld, H. Ireland; Thomaston, T. A. Carr; Rangeley, John Herrick; at West Tremont, H. T. Webster, in place of Andrew Lopaus, who has been removed; at Centre Tremont, Miss M. A. Loud, in place of W. W. Hodgdon, who has been removed; at No. Jay, Mary A. Dam in place of H. E. Newman, who has been removed; at New Gloucester, Charles F. Sawyer; at Alexander, George R. Berry; at Topsfield, Otis H. Taylor.

Presumpscot Park, Deering, is advertised for sale at auction, Dec. 19th. It is to be hoped that the horse interests in and about Portland may be able to secure this well known park, and fitting it in thorough manner make of it the most that is possible as a stimulant to successful breeding. For several years it has seemed as though everything conspired against the meetings on this formerly popular park. Its close proximity to Portland and admirable location should render it a popular resort.

In Superior Court, in this city, Alvin York and Henry Brown, previously convicted, were sentenced to two years of hard labor in the State Prison. Richard Butler was found guilty of keeping a liquor nuisance. John Perry convicted of the same. Chas. E. McLaughlin of Augusta, was found guilty of sale of intoxicating liquors, and sent to jail for contempt of court, having threatened "to put a hole through" a juryman. Kate Crocker was found guilty of keeping a liquor nuisance.

The board of management of the State Experiment Station, met Tuesday, being engaged in closing up the accounts for the year. Of the appropriation, about $4750 will have been excepided by the close of the year, leaving a balance of $250. The station is now experimenting with two yokes of steers and four milch cows to ascertain the value of coarse fodder fed in conjunction with concentrated food, as compared with that of the best English hay.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Railroad Company, the following were elected directors: Richard Olney, Charles J. Merrill, George E. B. Jackson, John Cummings, Jacob C. Rogers and Edward W. Hooper. At the annual meeting of the Boston & Maine Company, the following directors were elected: G. C. Lord, N. G. White, A. Paul, N. J. Bradlee, J. R. Nichols, W. S. Stevens, J. S. Ricker, R. Olney, S. C. Lawrence and F. Jones.

Notwithstanding the establishment of similar schools in various parts of the State, the prosperity of the Dirigo Business College is greater than ever. Seats for next month are being engaged now, and only six on the gentlemen's side are left. Long experience enables the management to meet the wants of its patrons, and the reputation of the college makes its diplomas worth a dozen from smaller and unknown schools.

Died in Unity, Dec. 14, Mrs. Joanna Carter, aged 90 years, 3 months. Her work was done, and well done. She was well as usual at night, and at 2 A. M., was taken very bad and died at 8. She left a record dear to all her many friends, and an example worthy of imitation. Her room was always a sunny spot because there is so much of sunshine in her heart. "Let me die the death of the righteous." J. PERSLEY.

The Sandwich Islands are for sale for $14,500,000. The property consists of two sugar houses, one extinct volcano and 700 cases of leprosy, all in middling repair.

The Master's Address.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

which directly affect the farmer, should be discussed from his standpoint in an intelligent and liberal manner, and the influence and weight of the farmer should be in favor of temperance and all great moral reforms, of general and thorough education, of economy and frugality in

Items of Maine News.

Luther Billings of Bridgton, a prominent citizen of that town, died on Friday. Latterly he had managed the Bridgton tannery.

Rangeley, a town of only 600 inhabitants, boasts of 22 citizens who weigh over 200 pounds each.

Ora Goodwin of Turner Centre, 82 years old, cut one and one-fourth cords of wood in a day recently, and walked one-half mile.

James Farr of Orr's Island, Harpswell, aged 28, while out gunning was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun and died the next day.

The eastern wall of the kiln at the kindling wood factory in Wiscasset fell Saturday evening. The damage will reach a large sum.

Ernest Smith, aged fourteen years, skated into the channel of the Penobscot river at Bangor, Sunday, and was drowned. The body was discovered.

John Lane of Greene, while falling trees Saturday, had his leg caught as a tree fell and terribly crushed. It has been amputated, but the doctors say he cannot live.

P. C. Thompson, boot and shoe dealer in Lewiston, has failed. He owes about $20,000, with nominal assets of about $10,000.

It is talked that about 30,000,000 feet of lumber will be manufactured in Fairfield next season. This will give employment to a large number of men and make business good.

John Lane of Greene, a farmer, lost a leg, Saturday, while falling a tree. The tree rebounded, pinning Mr. Lane and crushing his leg. It is doubtful if he recovers.

While serenading a newly married couple at Pearl Clyde, Thomaston, Monday night, a musket burst in the hands of Nelson Benner, blowing his hand to pieces and burning his arm and face badly.

By the death of Mrs. Nancy Green of San Francisco, the city of Belfast receives $30,000 for a public library, bequeathed in 1849 by her brother, Nathaniel Wilson, an officer of the navy and a native of Belfast.

Gustavus Record, carpenter and builder, while working on the head gates at Livermore Falls, Friday morning, fell into the river and went down over the falls, killing him instantly.

The seven years old son of George Young of Rockport, fell off the bridge over Goose river near his mother's house, Monday, and was drowned. The body has not yet been found.

Mr. B. F. Eaton, agent of the Maine Central railroad at Skowhegan, in crossing the track in the rain and darkness recently, stepped upon an icy rail, his foot slipped and he fell violently, dislocating his shoulder.

During the voyage of the ship S. F. Hersey, Nickerson, of Searsport, Me., from Manila, Walter Kineman, a seaman, died and was buried at sea. Capt. Gurry of Searsport, aged 36 years, died of inflammation of the bowels.

Munjoy Hill school district in Portland, seems to be afflicted with diphtheria. Twenty or more cases have appeared there within the last six months, the largest part of which were among the pupils of a certain school.

The new furnace at Kathadin Iron Works is running splendidly, and the members of the company feel highly pleased with the success thus far attained at the new works. About sixteen tons of Bessemer iron are being turned out each day.

Mr. George E. Brackett of Belfast, will write biographies of the late W. H. Simpson, editor of the *Republican Journal*, Mr. Lynde and Mr. Wheeler, late of the *Bangor Whig*, to be read at the next meeting of the Maine Press Association.

A man named Edgar M. Merrill, mate of a schooner lying at Bucksport, walked off from a wharf there during the storm Wednesday night, and fell some distance, striking on the shore below and breaking one of his legs above the ankle.

Messrs. E. A. Buck & Co., the moccasin manufacturers of Bangor, have received from both Saratoga and Troy, immense orders for fancy toboggan shoes, which are now being made as fast as possible. The moccasin business in Bangor is generally good.

The stable of Kenneth W. Sutherland, wholesale confectioner in Biddeford, was burned Sunday night, with two horses, wagons, hay, harness and a large stock of confectionery. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $1,500. The stable was owned by Horace Piper of Washington.

Mr. Hiram Foss of Old Orchard, let his cattle into a large yard, Sunday. Among the number was a heifer recently purchased, and a valuable horse. The heifer severely attacked the horse and tore him so terribly with her horns that he bled to death in less than ten minutes.

There is a fine prospect for the establishment in Bangor of a cotton and cuff factory, to give employment to about two hundred hands. The amount of capital to be invested has not yet been determined, but will probably be at least $25,000. Parties from New York will establish the factory.

A five-year-old son of L. B. Leadbetter of Auburn, crept under a bank where some men were excavating in the Barker mill district, Friday, just as the banking gave way, and the boy was buried about four feet deep. It was fifteen minutes before he was dug out. His physician thinks he will recover.

As Jewett's train was approaching Richmond, Saturday afternoon James Litch, a well known farmer of the town, attempted to drive a two yoke ox team across the track in front of the train. The engine struck the cart and knocked it against Mr. Litch, cutting him severely in the leg. The cart was demolished.

A horrible accident occurred at St. Albans last Thursday. Mr. Stephen Gordon of that town had just taken a pail of boiling water from a kettle to scald a hog, and put it down for a moment. His little three years old son accidentally fell backwards into the pail, and died in twenty hours in terrible agony.

In Brunswick, last week, a man named Collins died, who was a confirmed infidel. He had his grave prepared, with headstones set, and directed that there should be no religious services held over his body, which was accordingly done. That Gen. Negrier has cleared Marble Mountains north of Hai Dzoug, of Black Flags and priests, capturing a number of fortified caverns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition stored in them. One cavern was desperately defended and fully one hundred pirates were killed before it could be taken. Several villages were also ably defended, but the French troops stormed their defences and completely routed the pirates. The country has been pacified.

There was a very narrow escape from a terrible accident on the New Brunswick Railway Wednesday morning. While a permanent bridge was being constructed over the Oromocto river, a wooden structure was being used. Just after this a freight train passed in safety, but when the engine ran on to the second bridge the structure gave way, and the locomotive tumbled into the river, dragging a car with it. The engineer escaped with his life, but the fireman, Richard Smith of St. John, cannot be found. It is believed he has been drowned. The passenger train came thundering on, but was signalled, and a great calamity averted.

The police in Boston have captured Jane E. Weldon, one of the worst of female shoplifters. Two large wagons loaded to their utmost capacity were required to remove the goods. Three thousand dollars worth of stolen property was recovered from the same woman in 1878. The present lot is highly miscellaneous, consisting of jewelry, dress goods, pocket books, money in gold, silver and bills, household utensils, hardware, diamonds, bric-a-brac, 200 keys for doors and bureau drawers, trimmings, millinery, paints, eye glasses, dolls, false hair and other articles too numerous to mention, in all estimated to be worth over $2,000.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. Rev. E. M. King reports ten new converts at Vienna the past week. Every young lady and every young man but three in the vicinity are reported converted. The pastor has preached 55 sermons in ten weeks.——The Baptist Society of Eastport have voted unanimously to invite Rev. C. F. Whitcomb to continue his pastoral relations with the Society for the coming year.——The members of the Universalist parish in Fairfield, will probably build a new church next season. In the meantime an effort will be made to secure the ownership of the present church and with the proceeds of the sale rebuild the new church.——At a recent conference meeting of the Baptist church in Morrill, twelve persons related their experience, and were received as candidates for baptism. One was received into the church on experience. Other new converts will follow these soon, making about twenty new members as the result of the recent revival.

A SHOWER OF FISH. During Wednesday night there was a shower of fish at Cumberland, in this State. Thursday morning for a radius of a mile or so, small fish were found in abundance. The depot at Cumberland was strewn with them, and passengers on the train procured handfuls of specimens. Some of them have been sent to Portland and placed in the Natural History rooms. The fish are about an inch long and have the appearance of young smelts. It is supposed they were taken from the bay in a whirlwind or waterspout, the wind having been very high Wednesday night.

A correspondent writes: A pound party holden at Ansel Nickerson's, for the benefit of Seth Bickford and wife of Belgrade, by their friends of South Mercer and vicinity, pounded them the amount of about twenty dollars, and after enjoying a picnic supper all went home feeling it was better to give than to receive.

Items of General News.

Gen. Robert Toombs died at his home in Washington, Ga., Tuesday.

The funeral of Louis Riel took place at St. Boniface, Man., Saturday.

Carter Browne, with many aliases, a noted hotel thief, was Monday, in Boston, sentenced to eight years in the State prison.

The Supreme Court at Washington has reaffirmed the decision of the Supreme Court at Utah in condemning a Mormon.

The democrats in Boston, on Tuesday, reflected their Mayor, O'Brien, by 8,597 majority.

On the Georgia Pacific Railroad, near Atlanta, a train was telescoped on Tuesday, and eleven passengers killed, and many hurt.

The ex-members of the Maine legislature, resident in Boston and vicinity, have formed an association to attend the legislative reunion.

Riel's remains were taken to Winnipeg Wednesday night, from Regina, in charge of two Catholic priests in a private car. Their movements were kept secret.

Mrs. Julia Newberry, widow of the late John L. Newberry of Chicago, has just died, leaving a fortune of $25,000,000 for a public library in Chicago.

Despatches from various portions of Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin report a heavy storm on Wednesday. Trains have been badly delayed in several places by drifts.

Twenty sophomores and freshmen of the State University, Madison, Wis., were indefinitely suspended from the institution on Wednesday, because they would not attend military drill.

The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided the noted Hamilton country cases in favor of the democrats. Notwithstanding this the republican majority will be three on the joint ballot.

United States troops have had a fight with the Indians near Popinez, N. M., where the Indians had killed two men and 1840 by her brother, Nathaniel Wilson, an stolen $700; Lace's loss $1000; insured for $650.

Palmyra, although it has no wealthy citizens, can boast of more independence according to the number of inhabitants, than any other town in the country. The great mass are engaged in farming and they are generally capable, industrious, temperate and honest. There is but one village in the town and in it are no intoxicating liquors sold or drank as a beverage.

The county commissioners of Washington county have in contemplation a thorough renovation of the court house in Machias, by which it will be made fireproof and beautiful, and be one of the finest court houses in the State. A steam heating apparatus will be put into the jail from which the court house will be warmed. The cost is estimated at about $11,000.

Mrs. Lydia Larrabee of Jackson, to whom we referred last week, was committed to jail to await the January term of the Waldo County Supreme Judicial Court, on the charge of murder of Mrs. Helen Larrabee of Jackson, Monday, Nov. 30th. The latter Mrs. Larrabee is a daughter-in-law of the former and died as stated in the verdict found by the coroner's jury, of criminal negligence during sickness.

The house, shed and barn belonging to Mr. Josiah Quimby in Mercer, were burned about midnight, Friday. Nine head of cattle, two horses, three hogs, a few sheep, all of the farming tools and most of the household furniture was also burned. The cause of the fire is supposed to be a defective chimney. The fire was well under way when discovered. All of the buildings were new and in good shape. The loss is about $4,000. There was no insurance.

The large barn situated upon the Kidder farm in Bradford, near Hall's, by Mr. Geo. Wells, was burned Friday evening. Thirty tons of hay, about two thousand bushels of grain, a large amount of the most improved farming tools, including mowing machines, horse rakes, hay tedder, sulky plows, hay scales, harrows, manure-spreader, etc., were burned. The threshers commenced to thresh the grain Friday, and lost their machine in the fire. The barn was a large one, and cost, several years ago, $4,500. The loss is estimated at $5,000. Insurance, $1,800. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

A case involving the largest sum of money of any ever brought in Knox county, was entered at the December term of court, being a suit brought by the Bodwell Granite Co. against Gen. Davis Tillson. The former seeks to recover $75,000 alleged to be due to plaintiffs for money received by him, for their use, it being the company's proportional part of the net profit received by the defendant from the contract for the construction of the United States custom house and post office at St. Louis, Missouri, entered into between the United States and the Hurricane Island Granite Company, which the plaintiff claims by virtue of a contract entered into between the parties. The case is to be left to referees.

Forty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

In Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Blair presented a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcoholic liquor and other poisonous beverages.

In House, Wednesday. Mr. Dingley of Maine, presented a memorial signed by a number of citizens of Maine, protesting against any treaty, arrangement or legislation which would admit Canadian fish into American ports free of duty, except in case of herring for sardine packing, and earnestly praying that Congress will recognize the claims of our American fishermen to the same measure of protection that is accorded every industry of the nation. This is urged by the petitioners, not simply because of the importance of an industry which cannot maintain itself in open, free competition with cheaper labor and cheaper vessels, and the supplies of Canadians engaged in the industry, but also because it is a nursery for seamen from which the nation has in the past drawn the men who have defended our flag on the ocean in time of war, and which it is as essential to maintain as a resource and defence in case of conflict with a naval power, as it is to erect forts and maintain a navy. To give time to the committee on rules, the House adjourned until Saturday.

In Senate, Thursday, Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph. It is the bill he introduced last session. He said he would now be willing to purchase at their actual value the plants of any telegraph company that may wish to sell them to the United States, not the value of the stock watered and unwatered, but the actual value of the material lines, implements, etc., as the value may be appraised by some tribunal in which he would have confidence. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to open to homestead settlement certain portions of Indian territory. (This is the Oklahoma bill of last Congress.) Mr. Voorhees presented bill to repeal the statute of limitations on allowances of pension arrears.

Adjourned to Saturday.

In House, Monday, Mr. Buck of Connecticut, presented resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature, asking that a suitable law be passed for the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote.

In Senate, Monday, Mr. Hoar from the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably an original bill providing for the performance of the duties of the President in case of the death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice President. It is substantially the same bill that was acted on last year by the Senate. Mr. McPherson presented a bill to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar. Bill presented by Mr. Dawes to regulate the rates of postage on second class mail matter, and it provides that the rate on second class publications designed for delivery at post offices for delivery by carriers shall be uniform at the rate of one cent per pound. Mr. Logan was appointed chairman of the committee on Military affairs.

In House, Monday, no business of importance was transacted.

In Senate, Tuesday, there was a discussion of Mr. Frye's rule prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capitol restaurant. The rule was adopted by a vote of 36 to 20.

Items and Incidents.

Farmers and others will please notice advertisement of Pickles Wanted.

John Parker, a negro said to be 135 years old, died at the poor farm at Dallas, Texas, Thursday. His last words were, "Wake up for de great jubilee." Parker had been a slave in Alabama, Georgia and Texas for exactly one hundred years of his life. He was the original "Old Black Joe" in Milt Barlow's famous character, long bearing that title.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. For Wasting, Delicate Children. Dr. Nysewander, of Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion, and find it satisfactory in every respect. Children take it readily with excellent results."

What the milkman seldom treats his customers to—The cream of the joke.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A cat and dumb couple were married out West recently. The ceremony was performed by two ministers, and a deaf mute who interpreted the words of the minister, who read the service to the other deaf mutes. There was a large attendance of neighbors and relatives at the novel ceremony. In after years the village gossips will have no means of knowing whether they live happily or not. If they quarrel at all it will be evident that the neighbors will never suspect it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make the blood pure, rich, warm, and vitalizing. Sold by all druggists.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, who ran for Vice President on the Greely ticket, is dead.

After Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is a terrible disease, requiring the greatest medical skill to effect a complete cure. Even when its power is broken, it clings to the patient with great persistency, and often leaves the system poisoned with its prostrating influence. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does a vast amount of good, expelling impurities from the blood, giving it richness and vitality, while it renovates and strengthens the system.

The sardine packing season in this State closed Dec. 15th. During the season there has been a great scarcity of suitable fish for packing, and prices have been advanced so that the provincial fishermen now obtain more than 50 per cent. more for their fish than they did before the era of the American sardine industry. The American Sardine Exchange at Eastport says that the stock of oil sardines in the market will probably be expected by the first of January.

Canon Farrar

has been a frequent contributor to the YOUTH'S COMPANION for several years past, and just before leaving England wrote an eloquent article for it on "Obscure Heroes," which will be published shortly.

ENEMIES READY TO STRIKE. Every family is constantly in danger from impure water, unripe fruit, unwholesome food, contagious diseases, cramps, cholera morbus, coughs and colds, indigestion and simple fevers. In such cases a bottle of Parker's Tonic kept in the house renders it unnecessary to call a physician. Nothing so good for children.

The next annual meeting of the Maine Bee-Keepers Association will be held at Skowhegan, Jan. 19, 20, and 21.

"How my back does ache!" All diseases of the kidneys, retention of urine and female weaknesses, are cured by Hunt's Remedy.

Joel Bartlett, now of New Richmond, Wis., is one of the living ex-members of the Maine legislature who served Harmony in 1830, when the legislature was held in Portland.

How is your back? If it aches put on a *Hop Plaster*. For Crick, Stitches, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side or Hip, Chest and Lung difficulties or soreness in any part, nothing equals this porous plaster for curing pain and strengthening. Fresh Hops, Burnandy Pitch and Balsams combined. 25c. druggist.

It is said that 100,000 watch screws worth $11, can be made from a pound of steel worth fifty cents.

S. B. Durfey, mate of steamer Arizona, had his foot badly jammed. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured it. Nothing equal to it for a quick pain reliever.

A living spring—The one that the cat makes for a mouse.

The Clergy, Medical Faculty and People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the most system renovating, blood purifying tonic in the world. Send for testimonials.

The corner stone of a $125,000 building for the Young Men's Christian Association has been laid in New York.

Among all the Sodas and Saleratus's on the market, Church & Co.'s "Arm & Hammer Brand" is decidedly the best and cheapest.

The revival among the Episcopal churches of New York has been productive of good results.

Don't temporize with Piles.—Ointments, lotions and electuaries are a waste of time and money. "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief, and is the only certain and infallible cure. Samples sent *free*. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 3416, New York.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 1328, Sheep and Lambs 7160, Swine 12,500, Veals 60, Horses 600, number of Western Cattle 1328, Canada Cattle 72.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs live weight—Extra quality $6 00@6 25; first quality $5 25@5 87½; second quality $4 75 @ 5 75; third quality $3 50@4 12½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c, $3 00@3 37½.

Brighton Hides 8@ 8¼c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5c per lb; Country Hides 7½c@8c per lb; Country Tallow 3c per lb; Calf Skins 10c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins 85c@$1 10 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	By Numbers.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average
Farrell&McFlynn	4	5 00	"	1207
do	4	5 25	"	1270
do	12	5 00	"	1249
do	4	4 90	"	1192
do	14	4 75	"	1928

There has been a fair supply of Western Cattle brought into market the past week. Many of them of an extra quality are constantly fully up to our highest quotations, being intended for the export trade. The trade for butchers' Cattle opened dull and inactive at a decline in prices equal to ½c per lb from those obtained one week since for the same grades of cattle. There had been but a few sales effected up to noon on Tuesday, with but a few buyers around the yards, the trade being called very dull by drovers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Those from the West were nearly all owned by butchers.. At the present time Western Sheep are costing landed at the yards from 3½@4½c. Lambs from 4½@6c per lb., live weight.

SWINE. Western Fat Hogs are costing butchers from 4@4½c per lb live weight. The supply brought in was not so heavy as that of one week ago, all owned by Messrs J. P. Squires & Co., C. H. North & Co., and Niles Brothers.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

FLOUR. The market is steady, but the demand is moderate and the sales are in small lots. Spring wheat patents are offered at $5 50@5 85; and winter wheat at $5 40@5 75 per bbl. Michigan Flour is quiet at $4 85@4 75 for stone ground, and $4 85@5 for rollers. Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis and Dakota rollers are selling at $5@5 40, and New York at $4 75 @5 per bbl. Western common extras have sold at $4@4 15; western superfine at $3 25 @3 75; choice extras at $4 15@4 40; and choice extras at $4 40@4 65 per bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged at $2 30@2 40 per bbl. Oat meal at $4 50@4 75 for fine, and $5@5 25 for cut. Rye Flour at $3 25@375 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn is quiet and easy, with sales of steamer mixed at 50½@51c, and no grade at 48 @ 50c per bush, as to quality. Oats continue firm and we quote No 1 white and barley at 44@46c; No 2 white at 41½c; No 3 white at 40½@41; and mixed at 39@41 per bush as to quality. Bran is selling at $16 50 for spring, and $12 @17 50 for winter; Fine Feed and Middlings at $18@ 22; Cotton Seed Meal at $26 on spot and $24 25 to arrive.

PROVISIONS. Pork has been in good demand and steady, with sales of mess at $10 50; extra prime at $9 50@10; and clear and backs at $12@13 per bbl. Beef is quiet, and we quote mess and extra at $8 50@10; and plate and family at $10 50@ 12 50 per bbl. Lard is selling at 6½@6¾c per lb. Smoked Hams at 9½@10c per lb.

PRODUCE. For choice grades of butter teere is a firm feeling and Western creamery is higher. We quote extra Northern creamery at 26@27c, choice at 25@26c, and good to choice at 17@22c per lb. Western creamery sells at 28@29c for extra, 24 @28c for choice, and 14@20c for good to choice. Extra Western dairy sells at 23 @24c, and choice at 18@19c. Western dairy at 17@18c for choice, and 10@14c for fair to good; imitation creamery at 18@20c for extra, and 14@16c for good to choice. Cheese is firm and in fair demand, with sales of extra at 9½@10c, choice at 8¾@9c, and common to good at 5@8c per lb. Eggs have been quiet, and we quote extra Eastern at 27@28c, fancy at 26@26c, New York and Vermont at 25@26c, Western at 23@24c, Michigan at 24@25c, and Nova Scotia at 25@26c per doz. Beans are dull and easy, and we quote Northern at 1 80@1 85, New York at $1 70 @1 75 and medium at $1 80@1 85; pea nuts at $1 70@2 00 per bbl. Dried Apples are in moderate demand at previous prices, from 2@3½c per lb for quartered and sliced. Green Apples are rather firmer at $1 00@ 1 75 for fair to choice. Potatoes—Poultry is in demand, with choice Northern and Eastern Turkeys selling at 15c; Western Turkeys at 12@13c, and Chickens at 12@14c per lb.

HAY. The market is steady and the demand fair, with sales of choice at $19@20 and medium at $16@18 per ton. Rye Straw is steady at $17@18 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

[Corrected weekly for the Farmer.]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

APPLES—$1 00@1 25 per bbl.; dried, 4@ 5c per lb.; evaporated 6@8c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 75@1 80; Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 16@18c.; Best Roll butter 22@24c.

Cheese—9½@10c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—27c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 50; Patent $7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 62@65c; oats 40@45c; barley 75c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$15 00@17 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@8?; pressed $6@8 10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 16@18c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs, 7- -c; bulls and stags, 5c; calf skins, 10c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $2 00.

LARD—Pierce 6¾@7; Dom. 7½@8c.

MEAL—Corn 63@65; rye 85@90.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 50c per bu; cabbages, 1c per lb; squash, 1c per lb; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 6¾@7c; beef per side 9@9½c; ham 9@9½c; fowls 8@10c; lambs 7c; mutton 4@6c; veal 7@8c; chickens 12@16c; Turkeys 16 @18c; sausages 10@12c.

SHORTS—13½c per lb.

There is a moderate demand for choice apples. Squashes are in extra good demand, and prices at quotation. Onions hold firm. Turnips in poor demand. The upward movement of potatoes continues, and supply is light. Prices of poultry are held about as last quoted. Cheese is due to be very choice to bring over 10c. The market for beans is dull, and it takes a very choice bright hand picked lot to bring full quotations. Small lots of fine fresh made butter will find a ready sale. Beef is dull and a shade lower

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

APPLES—Per barrel, $2 00@2 50; evaporated, 8@11c; dried Western, 3½@4½; sliced, 4@5c.

BUTTER—18@20 for choice family; Vermont, 21@23c per lb; creamery, 24@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 85@2 00; Yellow Eyes, $1 65@1 75.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10@11½c; N. Y. Factory, 10@11½c

COAL—Stove and Egg, $5 50@6 00.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3 25@3 50; Spring X and XX, $5 00@5 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $4 75@6 00; Roller Michigan, $5 25@5 50; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 75@6 00.

FISH—Cod Shore, $3 25@3 50; bank, $3 25@3 50; Scaled herring per box, 14@ 18c; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $19 00@ 21 00.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 58@59; oats, 41@42c; cotton seed, car lots, $24 00@ 25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $26 00@27 00; sacked bran, car lots, $18 50@19 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, car lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, bag lots, $20 00@21 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6¾@7c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7c; pail, 7@7¼c.

PROVISIONS—Chickens, 12@14c; Turkeys, 17@18c; Fowl, 9@12c; eggs, 26@ 27c; pork, mess, $9 50; per bush; extra beef, $11 00@11 50; pork backs, $13 00@13 50; clear, $12 50@12 75; hams, 9½@10c; covered, 10½@11½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

APPLES—per barrel, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 40@1 50 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $1 70@1 75.

BUTTER—Best, 21@22c. per lb.; fair to good, 17@18c.; good, 19@20c. per lb.

EGGS—27@27c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats, 32@33c. per bush; corn, 61@63c.

HAY—$13@15 per ton; best bales, $14@ 16.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 38 @43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 5@6c.; chickens, 12@17c.; fowl per lb., 8@12c.; Turkeys 17@20.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

MARKET BEEF—Receipts of cattle, 953; choice,——@——; extra, 8 00@0 00; first quality, 7 00@7 50; second quality at 5 00 @6 50; third quality, 4 00@4 50.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair, $100@175; Milch Cows and Calves, $25@ 48; Farrow cows, $15@30; fancy, $30@80; yearlings, $10@17; two years old, $14@48; three years old, $24@42.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,406; Western fat, live, at 4@4½c; northern dressed hogs, 5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4305 head; in lots, $2 00@3 50; extra, $4 00@4 50. Veal Calves, 2½@6½c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 2600; 10c lower; shipping steers, $3 35@5 60; stockers and feeders at $2 35@ 4 00; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 60 @ 4 00; Texan at $3 00@3 75.

HOGS—Receipts, 51,000 head; shipments, 5400 head; 5 lower; rough and mixed at $3 40@3 70; packing and shipping, $3 70@ 3 95; light at $3 35@3 85; skips at $2 70@ 3 10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 3000; steady; natives 2 00@4 25; Western 1 75@ 3 20. Lambs per head 3 75@4 75.

Wool Market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

The demand is steady for nearly all kinds and prices are sustained. Medium and Pulled wools have been most in demand. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces sell at 33c for X, 34@34c for XX, and 36@38c for XX and above. Michigan X fleeces command 31c per lb. Combing and delaine fleeces quiet at 35@37c and fine at 19@25c per lb. Pulled wools have been active, and super have sold from 25@45c, and extra from 27@30c per lb, as to quality. Foreign wool is quiet and firm.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

United States Bonds, 3's,	(reg.)	103½
" " New 4½'s	(reg.)	112¾
" " "	(coup.)	112¾
" " New 4's	(reg	122¾
" " 4's	(coup.)	124
" " Pacific 6's	'95	125½

Know Thyself by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

Editor's Table.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending Dec. 5th and 12th, have the following contents: Dawn of Creation and of Worship, by Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Dualism in Austria-Hungary; The Great Lama Temple at Peking; The Wesleys at Epworth; A Retrospect; Grace; Culture and science; A Scotch Physician; Rambles in Canton; Some American Notes; Hydrophobia; A dangerous Point on the East Coast of Africa: The Duke of Newcastle; with instalments of "A House Divided Against Itself," by Mrs. Oliphant, "Fortune's Wheel," and "Mrs. Raymond" by Mrs. (Thackeray) Ritchie, and poetry and miscellany. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A CHARMING "JUVENILE." "Davy and the Goblin" is one of those examples of juvenile literature that make middle-aged people wish they had not been born—until twenty years later. As a sequel to "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," (and where is the child who has not grown round-eyed over that delightful work?) Mr. Charles E. Carryl has given to his young admirers a perfectly charming story in "Davy and the Goblin." Wedded to language suited to the comprehension of young readers is found subtle, brightest wit of an order to be enjoyed by children of a larger growth. There are bits of delicious play upon words, such as "The Butterscotchmen," and "Gallant Badorful," &c. And the verses which are scattered through this fascinating narrative are such as cast Mother Goose's inane jingles far into the shade. Take, for instance, Mother Hubbard's song:

"I had an ostrich egg,
His name was Tommy Jones;
He lived upon the parlor rug,
Exclusively on bones.

"And when I ventured out one day,
To order him a coat,
I found him, in his artless way,
Devouring my boat."

The book is full of the most engaging conceits, the most entertaining episodes, the very refinement of spontaneous and bubbling fun, and the most fascinating absurdities imaginable. There are glimpses of the Arabian Nights, of Robinson Crusoe, of pirates, and of strange people and beasts, all treated in such a fresh and bewitching way as to make "Davy and the Goblin" a prize of delight for any intelligent child fortunate enough to open its pages. To say that the copious illustrations fully carry out the author's ideas is pretty high praise, but we believe it is merited. The book is most attractively printed and bound.

In the *New York Mail*, R. H. Stoddard commends it as "a remarkable story, which in its way is the perfection of what childish fancy should be and rarely is." It is sold at $1.50, by Ticknor and Co., of Boston.

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. The corporators and associate subscribers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls met in annual meeting at the institution in Hallowell, on Wednesday last. The annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer were presented, showing the school to be in excellent condition and promising much for the future. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Sidney Perham.
Secretary—Charles E. Nash.
Treasurer—Ira Berry.
Hon. Moses Giddings of Bangor, and Mrs. Sarah M. Ware of Waterville were elected trustees for three years, Mrs. Ware in place of Mrs. Margaret T. Merrill and Charles R. McFadden were chosen assistant secretary.

The meeting was made pleasant by the fact that the new school building is now completed and ready for occupancy as soon as the furnishing is effected. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah A. Sargent and Miss Farwell are a committee to solicit funds for furnishing the building for occupancy by Jan. 13, 1886, if possible.

The board of managers elected the following board for the ensuing year:

Mrs. M. T. Merrill, Portland; Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell; Mrs. O. Williamson, Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Mrs. G. G. Gilbert, Augusta; Mrs. Clara M. Farwell, Rockland; Mrs. James D. White, Gardiner; Miss Sarah Hyde, Bath; Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell; Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor; Mrs. J. O. Smith, Skowhegan; Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Mrs. Sargent were constituted a committee to engage a matron and assistant matron for the new school.

THE FATAL NOVEMBER. There are many curious facts in American history. Here we have the three Vice Presidents, Gerry, Hendricks and Wilson, dying in November at dates which might all come in a single week. No president, either in or out of office, has died in November, though six have died in July and four in June. Garfield died in September, Lincoln in April, Taylor in July and Harrison in April. Two vice presidents have been indicted for treason. These were Aaron Burr and John C. Breckenridge. One vice president, John C. Calhoun, has resigned his office, and seven men have held both Presidental and vice presidential chairs. John Adams, Washington's vice president, succeeded him in the White House. Jefferson, Adams' vice president, did likewise, and Martin Van Buren, one of Jackson's vice presidents, was his successor. The other four became presidents by death. They were Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur.—*Cleveland Leader.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufferers. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

1046eow

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

484eow

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ERRATA.

There is an omission in the advertisement of Dr. J. H. MCLEAN'S TAR WINE LUNG BALM in not giving the address of MRS. DR. E. S. PINCHBECKER, who lives at Neare, Ky., where she practices medicine. She claims it is the best Throat and Lung medicine ever used.

Catarrh and Bronchitis.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flyne & Co., 117 East 13th St. New York, will receive the recipe free of charge. 1046eow

Died.

In Bangor, Dec. 8, Lucinda H., wife of David U. Farrar; Dec. 8, Harriet M., wife of Gregory Hewes, aged 63 years, 3 months; Dec. 4, James Duren, aged 64 years, 10 months; Dec. 13, Elizabeth J., wife of D. S. Howard, aged 51 years.

In Bath, Dec. 7, Elbridge G. Wilson, aged 78 years, 2 months; Dec. 9, Mrs. Angeline Bowker of Phipsburg, aged 55 years.

In Biddeford, Dec. 5, Charles Decker, aged about 60 years; Nov. 30, James D. Hutchins, aged 65 yrs.

In Detroit, Minn., Oct. 10, Augusta A. Whittemore, formerly of Livermore Falls, aged 62 years.

In Fryeburg, D

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Long Ago.

BY MARY S. PHILLIPS.

I am walking in the gloaming,
And the shadows round me lie,
And the distant sad sons mourning,
Seemeth like a troubled sigh.

And from out the dusky shadows
Cometh whispers low and deep;
That my heart forgets its sadness,
And my eyes forget to weep.

And from out the twilight shadows
Faces from the long ago,
Father's hands in benediction,
Mother's hair of whitened snow.

Sister's tone of warm affection,
Brother's bright and laughing ways.
How sad memory fondly lingers
On those happy by-gone days.

All have gone, I've only seem them
Through the mist of by-gone years,
Father, mother, sister, brother,
In that land where falls no tears.

Therefore in the twilight lonely,
Angels' fingers clasp my hands.
Soon again our lives be blended,
In that holy happy land.

East Buckspord.

Our Story Teller.

THE YANKEE BOY.

[From Jane Andrews' "Ten Boys, who lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now."]

Let us take a look at this Yankee boy, as he sits on the settee beside the great, roaring wood fire, and, by the light of its cheerful blaze, reads "The Pilgrim's Progress."

He is a tall and sturdy lad, with face somewhat freckled, and hair somewhat bleached by constant exposure to sunshine, or whatever other kind of weather the Lord chooses to send.

He wears a jacket and trousers of coarse, strong woolen cloth of the color known as "pepper and salt," and even this simple suit of clothes would be a fit subject for a collection of curiosities in our own day. Only a week ago the wool of which it was made was on the sheeps' backs.

"Jonathan must have a new suit of clothes," his mother had said, as she carefully set a round patch into the middle of the big square one that she had inserted into his trousers a month or two ago.

"Patch beside patch is good housewiferie;
But patch upon patch is sheer beggarl."

"I can have the clothes now, if I have the wool; but next week come the soap-making and the quilting, and there will not be much time to spare."

"Then I will shear for you to-morrow," said her husband, and true to his word, he brought in a black fleece, and a white one, and the wool was soon carded, and the spinning wheels in motion.

Thankful, the oldest daughter, was a good spinner, and their neighbor, Mrs. Deliverance Putnam, coming in the next day, began also to spin with the big wheel, while she told her news; so it was not long before the heavy skeins of black and white yarn were ready for the loom.

Mother herself is the best weaver; so Thankful and Betty did the churning and cooking and sweeping and mending, while she "set up" a good piece of mixed black and white cloth (pepper and salt), as I said before.

Then Miss Polly Emerson, the tailoress, came to cut out the clothes, and busy hands (not sewing machines, for who ever dreamed of a sewing machine in those days?) soon stitched them together, and there was Jonathan's new suit, homespun, home-woven, homemade.

We may have some idea of what a suit of clothes is worth when we understand how all this work has been done for the making of it. And now we are ready to charge Jonathan not to use his clothes carelessly. He isn't to wear them every day, of course; his old ones will still last some months with careful patching. But to-day is Sunday, and he has been to meeting, and sat on the pulpit stairs through a sermon two hours long by the hour glass in the forenoon, and another scarcely shorter in the afternoon, relieved a little, however, by the singing from the old Bay Psalm Book, in which the whole congregation joined.

Now, since the sun has set, and the needful household chores are done, he may read "Pilgrim's Progress" by the firelight.

At noontide he had eaten his dinner of bread and cheese on Meeting House green, where he talked with Reuben Thompson and Abner Dwight, who had come with their parents to meeting, riding by a bridle path through the woods. Jonathan stood on the meeting house steps to watch them ride away when the afternoon services had ended. Farmer Dwight on his brown horse, with his good wife behind him on a pillion, and Goodman Thompson on his gray, which also carried double, for Goodwife Thompson sat smiling behind her husband, as easy and comfortable as if in her own chair at home.

The two boys rode together on Old Dobbin, and urged him along as best they could lest they should not get through Prince's woods before dark, for it wasn't unusual to meet a prowling wolf by the way after nightfall.

Then Jonathan had trudged home, two miles over a rough road, and was ending his day beside the fire, with his book, as I told in the beginning of the chapter.

He had just got to the giant Despair and Doubting Castle, when his little sister Patty, sitting on a low stool before the fire with her kitten in her lap, called to him to look quickly and see the wild geese go up the chimney, and there, on the sooty back of the great, wild fire-place, the sparks had caught for a moment like a flock of birds, quickly moving up the chimney, as one died out and a fresh one caught fire.

The children always liked to watch them, and this time Stephen Stackpole, their father's hired man, stopped for an instant to watch them too, while he laid a fresh armful of wood beside the fire.

"Them ain't wild geese, children," he said. "Them's the folk's goin' to meetin.' Don't ye see, there's the parson in front, and all the folks feedin' on behind. That's what we used to call 'em when I was a boy."

Sunday evenings were short in those days, and Monday morning found our boy up at daybreak, and dressed in his patched clothes. He is busy about his morning work, for he has to help about the milking, drive the cows and sheep to pasture, draw water from the well with a bucket hung from a long pole called the well-sweep, and then carry the hams up to a little smoke-room that is built over the chimney, and reached through the door which opens from the attic; for the best of bacon was smoked in every household chimney in those days.

While he is working we will take a look at his house—a strange, one-sided looking house, with a "lean-to" at the back or north side, where there is a cool buttery or pantry, which saves Goodwife Dawson many a trip down cellar or out to the well. For the well is used as a sort of a refrigerator, and many a pail of butter is kept cool and sweet in its depths.

The cellar has a big trap door outside the house, and ladder-like steps to go down, and when this door is closed it makes a comfortable seat, where, on autumnal afternoon, you might see little Patty Dawson sitting with her knitting work, for the minute the child sat down her mother would put her knitting work into her hands, saying: "You can learn as well knitting as play." And the consequence was that the little 8-year-old girl has become an expert knitter, and has not only knitted a pair of stockings for herself, but also a big stout pair of blue yarn for her brother.

The cellar had bins for potatoes and turnips and other vegetables, and many an hour had Jonathan worked there, storing away the winter stock of food.

"That is just what the farmers do every winter, now, as well as then," you will say.

This is true of the farmers, but in Jonathan's time this storing up of provisions for the winter was necessary for every man, for provision stores were few and far between, and almost every man had land enough to raise all that was needed for his own family.

When the cellar door was closed, you could stand upon it and look in at the east window of the kitchen. It was a window of twenty-four small panes of coarse green-ish glass, set in heavy sashes, but through it you could look into the pleasantest room in the house.

It extended the whole way across the back part of the house and had one east window and two west ones, and the sun lay across one floor one way or the other all day long. In the north side was a great brick fireplace, with a stone hearth that measured 19 by 7.

In the afternoon when the work was done, the kitchen floor was sprinkled with sand, which was swept into graceful curves, like a prettily marked out pattern. Thankful always took her finest birch broom for this sweeping, and prided herself upon her kitchen floor as much as Minnie and Alice do now upon their piano playing and embroidery.

The kitchen fire was a pleasant sight. It not only roasted the meat, and boiled the kettle and pots that hung from the hooks of the crane, but it also filled the kitchen with a glow of light and heat, and shone upon the pewter plates and dishes on the dresser, and the polished brasses of the great chest of drawers that stood opposite the fireplace.

Under the doors and around the windows winter winds blew in, and snow drifted into little piles on the sills, and grandfather had to sit in the warmest corner, next the high back of the settle protected him from draughts.

Over the fireplace were curious little cupboards in the wall, so high up that the children could not reach them; but perhaps the treasures they contained were all the safer for that.

Sometimes after supper, sitting there by the light, the children asked their grandfather for a story, and he answers: "Well, hand me down the old cup, and I will tell."

And Jonathan climbs on one of the rush-bottomed chairs, opens the little cupboard door, that is fastened by a wooden button, and from a shelf inside takes out a curiously-shaped little wooden cup. It is made of wood, and is already turning dark with age.

Putting it into the old man's hand, he stands beside him to listen to the strange and terrible story he has already heard many a time before, of the sudden night attack upon the settlement by the French and Indians, when his grandfather was a young man; how he waked only to find the house in flames and surrounded by whooping savages, tomahawk in hand; and how he was marched away captive through the forest, with many other men, women and children, who, as it happened to please their captors, were held for ransom instead of being tortured and killed.

It was during this strange captivity that he made this little wooden cup to drink from, and brought it away with him when at last the end of the war brought an exchange of prisoners. "You mind Neighbor Churchill's wife, my boy," the old man would say. "Well, she was one of the babies that was taken through the woods with us—a baby in her mother's arms. The hope of saving her baby was all that kept her poor mother alive through that terrible march. Not until we reached the Indian village, near the Canada line, did she give up, and then she just dropped down and died.

"The Indians would have made short work with the baby if the mother had dropped on the road, but in the village a childless squaw claimed it for her own, and a good foster-mother she made, too. It was pitiful to hear her plead to keep it when the news came that the chief had given his word that all prisoners should be sent down to the nearest fort for exchange.

"'The little one has no other mother but me,' she said.

"It was true, and the child was loth to leave her; but its own father was at the fort to claim his wife and baby, and he went home with the poor little thing sobbing in his arms, as sorry to leave her Indian mammy as if she never knew any other.

"You'll keep this cup, boy," he said, as he handed it back to be returned to its place in the little chimney cupboard.

"That I will, grandfather; it is as good as a story itself," answered Jonathan.

"We are safe enough here now from the redskins," continued the old man, "but there are plenty of them still in the wilderness of the Ohio and in Kentuck, and you may have to meet them in battle yet, Jonathan."

"You will see that the old grandfather was not the only one who thought it likely that the boys would need to fight some day. Master Wadsworth, the schoolmaster, had also his eyes open, perhaps not with regard to fighting Indians only, but to possibly British troops, for, if you will go to school with Jonathan, you will see that there was something besides reading, writing and cyphering taught in that school. On the schoolroom walls hung a row of wooden muskets, with tin bayonets, and, as the clock struck 12, Master Wadsworth took up his cocked hat, and, shouting "To arms!" led his little regiment of boys out to drill. He taught them the proper handling of their arms, marched them and wheeled and countermarched, through sunshine and through rain, for there was no enough weather.

"For the need will surely come," said the master, "and you must be ready."

And the need did come. In less than ten years Master Wadsworth was General Wadsworth, and some of his old schoolboys were serving under him in the revolutionary war.

On Friday afternoon there was catechising in school. On Monday morning the texts of yesterday's sermon must be repeated.

The most common reading book was the Bible; and many a worn out copy that had been used in school showed how the children had toiled over the hard words and unpronounceable names. So poor was the print of some of these old Bibles that there were often blotted words which could not be deciphered, and the reader would supply their places by saying "scratched out."

"The city that the Lord hath scratched out," read Jonathan in a loud, sing-song voice one morning.

"Stop, stop," cried Master Wadsworth, "let me see, you young rascal, what city that is."

Saturday was a holiday, and of course you want to know what Jonathan did then.

It wasn't all play, for Yankee boys, in whatever station in life, used to work in those days.

So the first thing in the morning was to bring in the oven wood. If you don't know what that means, I must tell you that beside the fireplace was a great brick oven like a baker's oven. It was heated by building a fire in it, which, as it burned down left the bricks so hot that the heat would serve for hours to bake bread and cake and pies, and finish by cooking a great pot of beans and a loaf of brown bread, which were left in all night, and taken out still warm for breakfast on Sunday morning. The oven wood was always brought in early on Saturday morning.

Then there was the jack to be wound up; that was another thing for Jonathan to do. I don't believe any of you know what the jack was; to explain it I must tell you that, when meat was to be roasted it had a long iron spit run through it, and supported before the fire, where the ends of the spit rested in a frame. Now, of course, the spit must be turned round and round, or the meat would roast only on one side.

I have heard that Edison employed to turn a spit, by means of a little treadmill, but I think the jack which used to be in my grandfather's old kitchen was a better contrivance. It had weights like a clock, and was wound up and attached to the spit, which it would turn steadily round and round, until it ran down, when, of course, it could easily be wound up again.

After the jack was wound up, Goodwife Dawson would perhaps say that she needed new brooms; and Jonathan would go to the edge of the woods for suitable birch sticks, and then, sitting on the kitchen doorstep, he stripped off the bark, and, at the end, turned the strips over, and tied them firmly round, thus making a very useful broom. Could you do that, do you think?

Or, if she did not need brooms, she might want ribwort, or sage, or raspberry leaves gathered to dry for tea, for already the odious tea tax had roused the Yankees to resistance, and only "liberty tea" was used this patriotic family. Sometimes Jonathan brought home from the fields or pastures the sweet-smelling bayberries, that his mother might have bayberry tallow for her candle-making.

The firelight, as we have already seen, was often bright enough to read by at night, but there was always also a good supply of home made candles, both dip and mould, the former made by dipping a wick into melted tallow, cooling and then dipping and again until it was large enough; the latter by pouring the melted tallow into the mould. The bayberry tallow gave out a pleasant fragrance as it burned, and was also a pretty green color, and the bayberry candles were often run in a pretty mould.

The work being finished, the boy would be off to the woods to set snares for rabbits or traps for foxes, or perhaps to help the young men of the neighborhood fix a bear trap for the brown bear that had killed a calf last week.

Sometimes a flock of wild pigeons would almost darken the sky, and would fall by dozens at the fire of the old guns which were to be found in every house, hanging on the hooks over the door or the fireplace.

The best Saturday play was "training," as the boys called playing soldiers.

"Training day" was the day when the militia marched out to the meeting house green and were reviewed by their officers. And the boys, who looked on with delight, celebrated their "training day" as often as a leisure Saturday would permit.

They hadn't many holidays. Christmas was frowned upon, as a festival of the English church upon which their ancestors had turned their backs when they came to this country. But Thanksgiving was the chief feast day of the year. To meeting in the forenoon, to hear a good strong sermon on the state of the country; and then home to a grand dinner of turkey and chicken pie, plum pudding and pies of pumpkin, apples and mince, with a dessert of apples and cider, and a grand game of blind man's buff in the evening—that was Thanksgiving day, and while they were in the midst of their festivities, perhaps a great snowstorm would come and block up the windows and doors, so that their only way out the next day would be through a tunnelled drift.

Sometimes, on a market day, the boy goes into Boston with his father, who with well-filled saddle-bags rides his big bay horse, while his son jogs slowly beside him on an old Dobbin. They cross the river on the ferry boat rocked by a chain which stretches across the stream, and they enter town by the road leading in over "The Neck," where they meet the New York stage which has been for two weeks on its way from that city, bringing mails and passengers.

In Boston he sees gentlemen in their powdered wigs, braided queues, cocked hats, lace ruffles, small clothes and knee buckles, and gilt buttons on their coats. Occasionally, too, a carriage with a black footman or a coachman—slaves, they were Cæsar or Cato by name, for Massachusetts had not yet set all her colored people free—though men were beginning to think that they could not conscientiously say, "All men are born free and equal," while they held any in bondage.

He is always glad when business takes his father down to the wharves, so that he may see what is coming from or going to other parts of the world. Perhaps a schooner is in from the Barbadoes, loaded with molasses, and another is loading for the same port with salt fish. A ship from England, which has been five or six weeks on the way, is unloading window glass, salt, calico, broadcloth, hardware, and many a simple thing that the New Englanders could make for themselves if the mother country would allow them to do so.

Jonathan stands under the great elm that has already received the name of "Liberty tree," and he sees red-coated soldiers in the streets, and hears on all sides talk of the British war ships in the harbor.

His father buys a copy of "Poor Richard's almanac," published by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, and also a newspaper, the Massachusetts *Spy*, and carries them safely home to read at his leisure, for a newspaper was a rare treasure in those days. And the buying of the newspaper reminds me to tell you what sort of money Jonathan uses, when he has any to use—which, to tell the truth, is not often.

He has coppers or pennies three times as large as our present cents. Then he has sometimes a silver sixpence or ninepence, or a little piece called fourpence ha'penny, and occasionally a Spanish pistareen, which is worth about 20 cents. He has seen pine tree shillings which were used in his grandfather's day, but there are no five or ten cent pieces, no quarter or half dollars, though there big Spanish silver dollars much used by the merchants.

If he is sent to buy sugar or molasses for his mother, he is perhaps told that the price is "one and sixpence," or "two and six," or "three and nine." What a mystery such prices must be to you to-day!

His father last year bought his wife a calico gown at four and sixpence a yard, made very likely of American cotton—for cotton had been growing in South Carolina for the last twenty years, and was already exported to England and manufactured. But Good-wife Dawson will not wear any more British calico. She will prefer her own homespun dresses and the inpependence that comes with them.

One singular event of Jonathan's boyhood I must not omit to mention. He had the small-pox; that is, he had it given to him on purpose. He went with his mother and two sisters and a half-dozen of their neighbors, to a lonely house on an island, and the whole party had the small-pox together. After they were well, others took their places for the same purpose. Vaccination had not been discovered, and it was found that taking the small-pox by inoculation, as it was called, made the disease less dangerous, so it was the custom for people to save themselves from the worst form of it by taking the lightest.

Although Jonathan is a New England boy, he has never seen the American flag, for there was no American flag in his time; even the pine tree flag had not been made.

He has never celebrated the Fourth of July; for as yet there has been nothing to distinguish that day from others. But he will live to call it "Independence day," and to think of it as the birthday of a great nation.

He is a British subject while a boy. When he is a young man he will be a soldier in the revolutionary army and fight under the stars and stripes. And long before he is an old man he will be a good citizen of the free and independent republic of the United States.

Poultry Department.

Poultry Exhibitions and Premiums.

The growth of poultry breeding and the increased interest in exhibits of choice fowl, renders necessary a change by our county societies, in their manner of offering premiums. In some counties the old time method is in vogue, and first, second, third and fourth premiums are paid for best pair or trio, regardless of number of varieties shown. The old rule, of course, was made to suit the fancies of the judge or committee, and the object desired is lost. On the other hand other counties have offered premiums on all leading varieties, and this has not proven satisfactory, as committees have too often been tender hearted, and, because the premium was offered, have made an award on inferior stock. Where there has not been close competition this has been too often done and the honor of the award has fallen on fowl or chicks not fit to breed from, as representatives of any breed.

The object of these exhibitions should not be to scatter broadcast the funds of the society or pay extravagant premiums, but rather to stimulate poultry breeding. So then the amount may be small, and yet the desired result be secured. The breeder, who is alive to his work, cares far more for the advertisement which the award gives than the money paid by the society. We urge the importance of paying small premiums on all leading varieties, all those having practical value and which should be based upon our farms, and that the money shall not be wasted, refuse to make an award unless the specimen or coop, each and all, possess merit sufficient to justify such action. This calls for a knowledge of the Standard of Excellence by which our poultry should be judged. Surely in no other way can we further the poultry interests, and by that is meant the breeding of improved poultry, having the most practical value. If the award is to be made on gross weight, then let that be the object aimed at, but if we desire to stimulate practical poultry breeding, then the money offered by the societies should be so distributed, and governed by such rules, as shall best aid this object.

Many of our county societies will hold their annual meetings within the next month, and this subject should receive careful consideration. The money distributed in premiums should be directed where it will prove the greatest incentive in breeding stock or growing crops, else it is money thrown wasted. Less than the amount should be given to the poultry department, and small premiums offered on both fowl and chicks of all varieties having practical value. Chicks should not be judged to compete with fowl, but as the breeding of choice fowl is desired, that of early and well grown chicks should be equally so, and there should be some object to stimulate their being bred. To have this in the honor of winning, added to the small amount paid, *provided* the award is intelligently made.

So long as we have the Standard it must be our guide, and its disqualifying clauses should be strictly enforced, save that of weight of chicks. This calls for judging by experts, or by those who have an acquaintance with different breeds, and, knowing their peculiar characteristics, can apply the standard intelligently. In this way only can our fairs become educators of breeders, and the public, and the true object of the exhibition in any way realized. The cull that may be raised, that such action would shut out those not calling themselves fancy breeders, has no force, for there is no monopoly in breeding. The avenues to success are open to all, and those unwilling to give the time and study necessary, should not complain if true merit is rewarded. We must foster all efforts to improve our stock, else we shall not advance in breeding.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

"Mamma," said young Bobby, with a thoughtful air, "what did you mean by telling papa that I had grown up my pepers?" "I meant you are getting too big for them, Bobby." "Well, then," went on Bobby, "how long will it be before I outgrow your slippers?"

A lady writes to know how is the best way to preserve a piano. The best way to preserve a piano is to cut it in quarters, take out the core and boil the pieces until they are about half done. Then make a rich sugar and water to cover the pieces, after which it can be put in cans or jars. Pianos preserved in this way will keep all winter.

Elijah: "Say, Zeke, I heah yo' brudder married a rich heiress; am dat so?" Zeke: "Yes, she's wuth 'bout fi' millions." Elijah (surprised) "So much as dat?" Zeke: "It's fi' million or fi' hundred, I dunno which, but I know it's 'normous 'mount."

A correspondent asks: "What time of the year do the days begin to shorten?" Grocer: "When you have a note in bank. A note in bank is the great annihilator of time. The days are crowded together in thin layers, and the nights are like a smear from the blacking brush.

"My dear sir, I am sorry to inform you that you can not live longer than a few hours." "Is that so, doctor? Please call a district telegraph boy." "To send for a minister?" "No; I want to get the latest quotation on wheat."

"Gentlemen," remarked a long-winded chairman, after an address of something less than an hour, "gentlemen, we want unison in the party, cohesion, as it were: we want, we want harmony." "So we do," shouted a disgusted listener, interrupting the speaker; "give us harmony. Let the band play and you sit down."

Just before the Servian army took the field, 1,000,000 cigarettes were distributed among the men. Then the army went out and got the buttons thrashed off it.

The Norristown *Herald* thinks it a matter of wonder that three of Guiteau's skeletons are in possession of as many different persons, but the *Herald* should remember that those skeletons were probably taken from the assassin at different periods of his life.

It is said that the real name of Stepniak, the Nihilist writer, is Krawschinsky. A name like that could never go "thundering down the ages"; it would have to stop and sneeze too often.

"Why," exclaimed a tourist, "a donkey couldn't climb that hill!"—and then he added, "And you may rest assured I'm not going to try it."

"A miss is as good as a mile," and a great deal better. You can't kiss a mile.

Two boys quarrelling: "My pa is a preacher an' will go to heaven." "Yes, an' my pa is a doctor an' can kill your ole pa."

"Its my overhead teeth that ache!" was the announcement that a Hiberian patient made on a recent visit to a dentist.

"Poor man!" said Mrs. Partington. "And so he's really gone at last. Ninety-four years, my dear, to think how if he'd lived two years more he'd been a centurian!"

"I am the power behind the throwu," soliquized the mule, as he pitched the rider heels over head to the ground.

A young woman who was married three months ago was asked how she was getting along with the mysteries of housekeeping. "Oh, I'm learning very fast. Why, would you believe it," she exclaimed, "I hemmed a whole towel myself in six hours yesterday!"

"I'm going to make that boy a lawyer when he grows up," said a fond Philadelphia father, "and I bet he'll make a good one." "What makes you think so?" asked the friend to whom the remark was addressed. "Because," was the reply, "before he was five years old he could tell a lie without blushing."

Woman's Department.

Our Poor Brothers.

Dear "brothers" of the woman's column,
To you my spirit turns,
Turns a fugitive unbiest;
Brothers, where your altar burns,
O receive me into rest.

Rest, and from what? Have patience and read on, and perhaps you will find out. Some three weeks ago I was frying doughnuts one Friday morning, (they were good ones too, but I am not going to trouble you with directions for making them,) and the *Farmer* was brought in. Of course I had to rest a few moments, so took the time to look over the woman's column, and found Pearl Lemon's letter headed "Wife slavery." My poor brothers, how she did abuse you. I *do* hope there is not a brother who belongs to the woman's column and who reads said column every week, and practices what he reads, even to the knit edging and frosted cake receipts, but what is far above being such a monster as she makes some men appear to be. For my part, I don't think one man in seven hundred is as bad as represented. Of course, my brothers, you are not perfect any more than we are, but we rather like you about as you are. *This* morning I was also frying more doughnuts (you see we eat doughnuts at our house) and the *Farmer* was again brought in, and again I had to rest. I ran my eye down the woman's column and found a piece entitled "Wife Slavery," and a good piece, too, written by an invalid wife, and I think her husband is one of the "brothers" of the woman's column. She says "We may make our husbands just what they are," all of which is very true. I know it by experience, for I've got one of the best of husbands, and I guess he likes me pretty well, anyhow he is very much attached to his home, and I prefer home to any other place.

But have you discovered any reason why I should quote those lines at the beginning of my letter? Perhaps if I ask you a question you will understand me better. Have you tried all the patterns for knit edging? If not, I would advise you to get a ball of twine and some wooden needles, and take all of the last year's *Farmers* and go out under a brush pile or some other cool place, and cast on two or three hundred stitches, and try all the patterns at once. I can imagine you sweating but not swearing over your task. Meanwhile just harness your handsome horse and carriage, and send your wife or sister around to take me to ride while you knit edging. I should much prefer a ride "over the hills and far away" than a chance to listen to your songs as you were knitting.

One more question: Do you think the editor has such a thing as a waste basket? If this rambling article finds its way into the woman's column, I shall be convinced he has not. Much has been said on nearly all common subjects, (and some things have been said on subjects not common,) and therefore it would be hard to find a new subject on which to base a few thoughts for said column. I wish however that some of you brothers would write and tell us sisters, (for I am a sister,) just the best way to preserve a sweet temper and a sunny disposition, so they will keep, and not sour. We sisters want to be always sweet and sunny, especially when our husbands or gentlemen friends are around where we are; but we are aware that from some cause we are apt to become soured. What is the cause? It can't surely be any fault of yours, and the fault must be with us. Please enlighten us if you can, and we will improve. It can't be possible that Pearl Lemon thinks all men are bad. It can't be possible that she has got a husband who is just a little disappointed in his wife. Oh, yes! and it can't be possible that I am to blame. How can we settle it? Simply by dividing the blame by two. Now my brothers, to my rescue. I expect the sisters will think I have invited you to our column, but it will be for you already belong, only you are the silent partners. You know it is more easy for you to be silent than for us, and if I am dealt with through the paper, I of course shall be defended by you.

ENOUGH.

Useful to the End.

Now-a-days when so many periodicals are issued in quarto and octavo form with illustrations, and when we have had such a scorching pie, we house women well know how to appreciate the generous dimensions of the big, wide old *Farmer*, whose pages contain, I would not dare say how many square inches—and at our house every copy, as soon as read, is folded and carefully put aside for shelf or floor papers. If its publishers had come with tape and rule and measured the lengths and depths of our cupboard and pantry sink shelves, they could not have enlarged the paper as they did two or more years ago, to a more exact point of nicety in fitting them, for when folded lengthwise it just reaches their length, to meet the different requirements of said shelves, they fit them perfectly, and the convenience of this is worth much since the majority of newspapers that now come into our homes are printed in fearfully small form. Papers we must have to read, and papers we must have for sink and dresser splashers, wall and shelf and floor protectors, and to cover food that an overheated oven threatens to burn. The answer to this as well as the ample pages of the old *Farmer*, a single half page of which is broad enough to screen an overlaid of pies from scorching, or when spread open are so broad they form a carpet protector sufficiently large to place three little folks upon with their litter of sand and sawdust, whittlings and paper clippings, or pictures and paste dishes, while mamma is getting supper ready. One old copy I keep impaled on a pantry hook. When the bread board comes down—and at our house the thump of it sounds often—down with it comes this *Farmer*, which I unfold and use as a carpet while I cook. It covers a big portion of the pantry floor and catches siftings of flour and meal and soda and salt, and maybe of sugar as I measure it, saving me the need of establishing such an institution as that. After the exercises had closed, in private conversation a gentleman rallied Mr. Mann upon his statement, and said to him, "Did you not color that a little, when you said that all expense and labor would be repaid if it only saved one boy?" "Not if it was my boy," was the solemn and convincing reply. Ah! there is a wonderful value about "my boy." Other boys may be rude and rough; other boys may be reckless and wild; other boys may seem to require more pains and labor than they ever will pay; other boys be left to drift uncared for to the ruin which is so near at hand; but "my boy"—it were worth the toil of a lifetime and the lavish wealth of a world to save him from ruin. We would go the world round to save him from peril, and would bless every hand that was stretched out to give him help or welcome. And yet every poor unthinking, careless, lonely man is one whom some fond mother called "my boy." Every lost woman, sunken in the depths of sin, was somebody's daughter in her days of childish innocence. "To-day somebody's son is a weary, helpless wanderer, driven by cruel want into paths of error. Shall we shrink from labor, shall we hesitate at any cost to do what we can to bring back the sunshine of happiness to such as these?

Mr. Editor: I am going to school now; my teacher's name is Lottie M. McLuer. I read in the fourth reader; study arithmetic, geography, physiology and spelling. Rev. Mr. Southard of Newport, has been holding meetings here for the past three weeks. We had a Thanksgiving party at our house. My great-aunt, Mrs. Lorina Phelps, was here; she is eighty-two years old and is as smart as can be. The answer to the riddle I sent by a neighbor "open door," etc., is a woman knitting. The answer to Mary A. Bailey's question is found in St. Matthew, 19th chapter, 24th verse. Will ask some bible questions: Where is the verse, "When I washed my steps with butter, and the rock poured me out rivers of oil?" Where are cucumbers mentioned in the bible? Who can guess this riddle: How many feet has sixty sheep, a shepherd and his dog? The answer to Minnie Littlefield's riddle, "Thirty white horses," etc., is a set of teeth.

Palmyra. MABEL F. JOHONNETT.

Dear Mr. Editor: My papa takes the *Maine Farmer* and I like the little folks' column very much. I thought I would write a letter to you all for the first time. I live on a farm. I am 9 years old. I help my mamma quite a lot. I am making a quilt. My school commences next Monday; Miss Lulie Hilton is going to teach, she taught last term, I like her very much, she is a nice teacher. I think the answer to Horatio Wakefield's riddle is clouds, and the answers to my sister and I, might be a horse, and the one that was answered spinning wheel might be andirons instead. I have one little brother 5 years old. I have no sisters. I have got a little kitty. My papa keeps two horses and a little colt, he is real cunning. MINNIE A. SMITH.

Pittsfield.

Mr. Editor: I wrote a letter to this column several weeks ago, sending in some bible questions. I have never seen any answers to them, so I am beginning to think that no one could answer them. Some one wrote a letter before I wrote this one but didn't sign their name. They wished B. M. to send in some more bible questions; as she had sent some before so she thought she would send in some, and to this letter I signed my name, which you will see at the bottom of this letter. I wish to have some one else to send in some bible questions. I have made over one hundred words out of "peninsula;" if anyone has made any more words, please tell us how many you have found. MINNIE BLAISDELL.

East Corneille.

Mr. Editor: I was 8 years old Thanksgiving Day. I live in Fall River, Mass., on the shore of the Wattuppa Lake which supplies the city with water. The chimney of the water works was struck by lightning last summer. They built a new one, and had to shoot many times to get the old one down. I live with my uncle who takes the *Maine Farmer*. He keeps more than twenty cows and furnishes three New York steam boats with milk. I went to-day to see eight parrots lately brought from sea by one of our neighbors. They are a beautiful gray color with red tails. I will end by sending a riddle: How many sticks go to the building of a crow's nest?

Yours Truly, ZELLA C. MACOMBER.

Fall River.

JUVENILE DICTIONARY. Bed time—Shuteye time.
Dust—Mud with the juice squeezed out.
Fan—A thing to brush warm off with.
Fins—A fish's wings.
Ice—Water that stayed out in the cold and went to sleep.
Nest-egg—The egg that the old hen measures to make new ones.
Pig—A hog's little boy.
Salt—What makes your potato taste bad when you don't put any on.
Snoring—Letting off sleep.
Stars—The moon's eggs.
Wakefulness—Eyes all the time coming unbuttoned.

Mr. Editor: I am a girl ten years old; my grandfather takes the *Maine Farmer* and I like to read it. My school closed last Friday. We have had a very nice teacher this term and I have not missed a day nor been tardy. I studied reading, arithmetic, spelling, history, geography, grammar and physiology. This is all I can think of, so I will close with a riddle. As I was going up church steeple, I met three christian people, neither men, women nor children.

Searsport. MITTIE TOWLE.

I am a little girl ten years old. My school commenced last Monday; I have a new teacher, her name is Caddie L. Clark, I like her very much. I study arithmetic, read in the third reader, and spell and write. It has been snowing to-day. My brid is singing sweetly. Now it is almost Christmas I expect a present. My mother is making presents for Christmas now. I go to Sunday school. GRACIE B. PERHAM.

Fairfield.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl 10 years old. My father takes the *Farmer* and I like to read the young folks' column, so I thought I would write. I go to school, like my teacher very much, have about 25 little children; I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing. I have a large wax doll and a pet cat with large paws, his name is Daisy and my nadhe is MABEL I. YOUNG.

Columbia Falls.

Mr. Editor: I think I can give the answer to Lottie P. Mill's riddle. I think it is the letter M. Now can any of the boys or girls tell what two presidents died on the same day, and what day it was?

ERNEST L. GORDON.

In addressing a Sunday-school a while ago, a speaker said to the boys: "Always be kind to your little sister. Now I never had a little sister, and I once tried to be kind to some other fellow's sister, but she had a cruel father, and he hurt me helping me off the front steps."

Young Folks' Column.

Charlie's Story.

I was sitting in the twilight
With my Charlie on my knee,
(Little two-year-old, forever
Teasing, "Talk, a 'tory, pease to me.")
"Now," I said, "talk me a 'tory."
"Well," reflectively, "I'll 'mence.
Mamma, I did see a kitty,
Great—big—kitty, on the fence."

Mamma smiles. Five little fingers
Cover up her laughing lips.
"Is 'oo laughing?" "Yes," I tell him,
But I kiss the finger tips,
And I beg him tell another.
"Well," all smiles, "now I will 'mence,
Mamma, I did see a doggie,
Great—big—doggie, on the fence."

"Rather similar your stories,
Aren't they, dear?" A sober look
Swept across the pretty forehead,
Then he sudden courage took—
"But I know a nice, new 'tory,
'Friendly, mamma, hear me 'mence,
Mamma, I—did—see—a—elfunt,
Great—big—elfunt on the fence."

SKIN, SCALP, BLOOD

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula, and other inherited Skin and Blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

NAUGHT BUT GOOD.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the past three or four years, and have never heard aught but good words in their favor. Your CUTICURA SOAP is decidedly the best selling medicinal soap we handle, and is highly prized here for its soothing and softening effect upon the skin.
J. CLIFTON WHEAT, Jr., *Druggist.*
WINCHESTER, VA.

THE LARGEST SALE.

Our sales of CUTICURA are so large, if not larger, than any medicine we sell; and we assure you that we have never had a single instance in which the purchaser was dissatisfied. As to your soap, we can sell no other, everybody wants CUTICURA.
MILLER & CHAPMAN, *Druggists.*
LOUISIANA, MO.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

Two of the worst cases of Salt Rheum I ever saw were cured by your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and their sales exceed those of all other blood medicines. I sell very little of any other medicinal soap than CUTICURA.
GEORGE A. ANTHONY, *Druggist.*
KEWANEE, ILL.

BARBER'S ITCH CURED.

I have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and I find that they give universal satisfaction. They cured me of a severe case of Barber's Itch after doctoring myself in vain.
W. C. ANDREWS, *Druggist,* CORTLAND, O.

DOCTOR'S PRESCRIBE THEM.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are excellent remedies for all skin diseases. J. C. WILSON, M. D.
HARVEL, ILL.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 35c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

CATARRH

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called **Sanford's Radical Cure,** for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete Treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler; $1

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—*Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston.*—"After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—*Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa.* "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—*Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.*

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"I MUST GIVE UP, I cannot bear this pain, I ache all over, and nothing I try does me any good." Such aches and pains, Uterine pains, Soreness, Lameness, Hacking Cough, Pleurisy and Chest pains are relieved in one minute by that new, original and quick acting remedy, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Especially adapted to ladies by reason of its delicate odor and gentle medicinal action. At Druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00. Mailed free by POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

TRUE ECONOMY.

Every one must practice *true